FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Item 856-B-4 PrEx 7.10: FBIS-EEU-78-167

FBIS-EEU-78-167
Monday
28 August 1978
Vol II No 167

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

EASTERN EUROPE

Available for Distribution
From NTIS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

AH 50

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PRESS URGES GREATER EFFORTS AFTER CESSATION OF PRC AID

AU2618l0 [Editorial Report AU] Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian on 30 August runs a front-page editorial entitled: "Let Us Redouble Efforts To Insure the Full Utilization of All Machines." The editorial reviews the achievements and improvements made in machine utilization by many enterprises and districts, pointing out at the same time various shortcomings that need to be remedied in other enterprises and districts. One difference between this editorial and similar articles in the past, however, is the inclusion of the statement that: "In the current situation, when the encirclement and blockade have become even more savage than hitherto, this issue assumes even greater importance."

Tirana PUNA in Albanian on 18 August carries a 1,400-word editorial entitled: "Let Us Constantly Develop and Deepen More and More the Technical-Scientific Revolution." This editorial in the organ of the Central Council of Albanian Trade Unions also deals with a perennial theme, but now states: "In the current situation being experienced by our country following the hostile and perfidious action of the Chinese leadership which ceased all economic and military aid to our country and withdrew the specialists, thus leaving a number of contracted projects uncompleted, the struggle and efforts in this direction, the technical-scientific revolution, assume particular importance. What is now required of us is to resolve with our minds, knowledge and hands--and relying entirely on our own efforts--numerous planning, construction, production, technical and technological problems, and to build and put into operation complete plants, both large and small." The editorial goes on to add: "Primary attention must be directed toward the grassroots, that the revolutionary thinking and action of the workers, with the communists in the vanguard, may gain a powerful impetus in every cell of our society in order to breach and defeat the hostile imperialist-revisionist blockade which has now been joined by the Chinese leadership, that we may thus give a deserved answer to its anti-Marxist and anti-Albanian action."

This stress on the "current situation" recurs in practically all reports of "massive discussions" being held in factories, cooperatives and various institutions. Workers generally express their "determination to fulfill and overfulfill all tasks in the economic and defense fields." In addition, there are numerous reports of such "massive discussions" being held at the level of mass organizations, i.e. the Democratic Front, the youth organization and the women's organization. All these reports generally express "full solidarity" with the letter addressed to the Chinese party and government by the AWP Central Committee and Albanian Government, as well as their determination to increase their efforts to breach the "hostile and savage blockade."

ATA REPORTS NEW SUCCESSES IN PRODUCTION, PLAN FULFILLMENT

LD2610367 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tirana, August 26 (ATA)--The atmosphere of these days in Socialist Albania is characterized by a lofty spirit of mobilization and revolutionary optimism. Further strengthening their steel-like unity around the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, the working masses are scoring good results on the production front dealing a telling blow at the savage imperialist-revisionist blockade and encirclement. New successes are reported from different districts of the country in the fulfillment of the planned tasks. Many working collectives have already fulfilled the plan of the 8 month period.

This unprecedented new mobilization and impetus at work is evident especially at the construction sites of the big industrial projects.

Despite the fact that the Chinese leadership sabotaged their construction, ceasing all aid and withdrawing the specialists, the workers, fitters and the personnel of engineers and technicians are resolved to build them relying on their own forces. Thus, at the Fierze hydropower station, the technicians of the engineering plant have pledged to self-reliantly produce many equipment and spare parts for the machinery of the hydropower station. The fitters have intensified the rates of work for the assembly of the second turbine.

The letter of the Central Committee of the Party of Labour of Albania and the Albanian Government to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the Chinese Government, has aroused the mobilization and enthusiasm at work also among the builders of the metallurgical combine at Elbasan. The work is continuing in all the sectors to realize the planned tasks ahead of schedule. The workers of plant number 12 of this combine have pledged to turn out before the end of the current year the first iron concentrate for the blast furnace of the combine.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the working class of the district of Durres overfulfilled the tasks of the plan for January-July period by about 20 million leks in industrial production, while the working people, technicians and engineers of the sugar combine in Maliq, Korce District, through their persistent work, made possible the increase of the annual sugar production capacity of the combine by 10 per cent. As well as this, the miners of the chromium mine at Kam, Tropoje District, who fulfilled with success the tasks of the 7 month period, have pledged to realize the annual plan one month ahead of schedule. Good results were attained also by the miners of the coal mine in the district of Tepelene, etc. Other working collectives too, from different districts of the country have reported for the attainment of similar successes.

Albania has already set up a powerful material-technical base for the construction of socialism with success relying on her own forces. As well as this, the rates of the processing of the raw materials locally, are rapidly increasing. Thus material-technical base of industry is today 20 times greater than in 1950. During the current five year plan, new important branches will be added to the Albanian economy such as the branch of ferro metallurgy, the ferro-chromium industry, the pyrometallurgy, several branches of the chemical industry, etc. An important role in the march forward self-reliantly and in promoting the technical-scientific revolution in Albania has played also the development of the power industry, the engineering industry and other sectors. In the last few years the rates of the increase of the production of machinery have increased about four times as compared with total industrial production. Within the current five year plan, 95 per cent of the needs of the people's economy in spare parts will be met locally, while electric power production in 1980 is envisaged to increase 2.2 times as compared with 1975. As well as this, many new industrial and agricultural projects will also be constructed which will further strengthen and develop the economy of the country.

BRIEFS

DODE ATTENDS AKTIV SESSION--An aktiv was held recently in Pogradec. It was attended by leaders of economic enterprises and agricultural cooperatives, chairmen of the planning and financial branches, economists and officials of the Pogradec District Executive Committee. Also attending were Stili Kaskaviqi, first secretary of the Pogradec District Party Committee, and Spiro Bice, chairman of the Executive Committee of the District People's Council. The aktiv discussed measures which should be taken to further improve the performance of the district planning officials and to strengthen the scientific nature of planning work. Petro Dode, chairman of the State Planning Commission, spoke at the aktiv. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 17 Aug 78 AU]

GREEK CP FIRST SECRETARY FLORAKIS VISITS

Received by Zhivkov

AU251520Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 25 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, has met at the Evksinograd residence Harilaos Florakis, first secretary of the Communist Party of Greece, who is in Bulgaria on a brief vacation.

Dimitur Stanishev, BCP Central Committee secretary, also attended the talks.

Results of Talks Reported

AU251924Y Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 25 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Varna, August 25 (BTA)--Here today the first secretary of the CC of the BCP, Mr Todor Zhivkov, met the secretary general of the CC of the Greek Communist Party, Mr Harilaos Florakis, who is on holiday in Bulgaria. During the meeting, which passed off in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, the two party leaders exchanged views on some topical questions of the international situation and the international communist and workers' movement.

The complete identity in the stands of the two parties on all the questions discussed was confirmed. It was pointed out that detente continues to be the chief trend in the development of contemporary international life.

Together with this, emphasis was put on the danger which constitute for the cause of peace the attempts that have become more frequent of late, of the reactionary circles in the Western countries to stop the process of lowering international tension and of holding the world back to the time of the cold war. The hegemonistic, anti-Soviet and adventurist course of the Chinese leadership, which is profoundly hostile to peace and socialism, was condemned.

The complete solidarity of the two parties with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, which is subjected to gross pressure and blackmail by Peking, was reaffirmed.

The two parties express the hope that the peoples of the Balkan countries will not allow the Balkans to become the object of intrigues and encroachments by forces which are hostile to detente and peace.

Mr Florakis gave high appraisal to the energetic, consistent and principled foreign political activity of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and her constructive contribution to the consolidation of the climate of trust, understanding and goodneighbourliness in the Balkans.

It was noted with satisfaction that Bulgaro-Greek relations are developing in a positive direction, that goodneighbourliness and expanding cooperation in the different fields correspond to the interests of the two peoples. They contribute to the deepening of the process of detente, to the consolidation of peaceful coexistence as a promising norm in relations between countries with different social systems, to the consolidation of peace in the Balkans and in Europe.

Mr Zhivkov stressed the significance of the struggle that the Greek Communist Party is waging for peace, democracy and social progress against American imperialism and NATO and for the expansion of friendly ties between the Bulgarian and Greek peoples.

The two sides stated that they unconditionally support the just struggle of the people of Cyprus. They declared themselves in favour of solving the Cyprus question within the framework of the UN resolutions, of the preservation of the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the policy of non-alignment of the Republic of Cyprus. It was pointed out that they are in favour of the withdrawal of the foreign military bases from the Island, of giving the Cyprus people--the Greek Cypricts and Turkish Cypriots--the right themselves to solve the questions of the home structure of their state through peaceful negotiations.

Alarm was voiced in connection with the growing intrigues of imperialism in the Middle East and the Eastern Mediterranean directed against the independence and free development of the peoples in this area.

The mutual wish was expressed for relations between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Greek Communist Party, which are being promoted in the spirit of comradeship and profound reciprocal respect on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to continue to develop and expand in the future.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO SCORES CHINA'S 'HEGEMONIC POLICY'

AU261438Y Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 26 Aug 78 AU

["A Policy of Pressure and Blackmail"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Aug 26 (BTA)--Under the above heading RABOTNICHESKO DELO writes today:

"The greater-state and hegemonic policy conducted by the successors of Mao, threateningly and more and more frequently leaving of the domains of the Chinese wall, making for far and near directions, arouses growing alarm and concern among the progressive and peaceable forces". The commentary adduces examples of China's active instigation role in the military provocations against Kampuchea, of counter-revolutionary subversive activity of gangs in Laos which are aided and abetted by imperialism and reactionary forces and by Peking.

"Many are the cases that stir anxiety over the cause of peace and progress, because of Maoists' actions on the international scene, many are the cases that demonstrate their growingly affectionate alliance with imperialism and the reactionary forces", writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO. "Revealing this alarming development, the progressive forces now stress that many are the possible negative consequences that might stem from the reluctance to see precisely this key feature of the foreign policy of the People's Republic of China."

SOFIA RADIO COMMENTS ON NEW U.S. WEAPONS' EFFECT ON SALT

AU251430Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 25 Aug 78 AU

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The statement by Paul Warnke, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, that the second U.S.-Soviet SALT II treaty will be signed soon is being welcomed with pleasure.

Certain U.S. circles, however, do not feel any joy about this and have already started preparing themselves for the period that will follow the SALT II treaty. If produced, the neutron bomb--the tactical weapon widely advertised by Washington--might not eventually be affected by the SALT treaty. The United States is developing a new system of (Memphis) mobile missiles that could give protection to the U.S. strategic forces in case of war.

The news agencies, however, have reported that the Pentagon is working on the production of a laser weapon. These reports also indicate that although the SALT II treaty would restrict the arms race in the production of missiles, it would have no effect on the enumerated weapons which, though still in the planning stage, will represent a great danger to peace.

In developing new weapons systems, the United States is striving to begin a qualitatively new stage in armament, in which dangerous and destructive devices can be launched into outer space. These plans explain Washington's unwillingness to respond to the proposals of the Soviet Union, who, as early as in 1975, submitted an international draft treaty on banning the creation of new weapons and systems for mass annihilation.

DAILY SCORES RACISM, LACK OF MINORITIES' RIGHTS IN U.S.

AU2614312 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 26 Aug 78 AU

["The Hypocricy of a Campaign"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, Aug 26 (BTA)--Today RABOTNICHESKO DELO reveals that the representatives of some Western countries sabotage the work of the world conference for struggle against racism and racial discrimination in Geneva, thus trying to blunt the sting of antiracist decisions, which the conference is called to make.

"But there is one more and very indicative fact", writes the paper, which offers further and explicit proof that racism and racial discrimination are not only a lawful product of the capitalist society, but they have their most active supporter in the person of modern imperialism, and more precisely in the person of the United States of America.

The White House's formal refusal to take part in the world conference for struggle against racism and racial discrimination, according to the paper, stands for nothing less than assuming an open stand next to the aggressive Zionist policy of Tel Aviv, next to the criminal acts of Israel in the occupied Arab lands. The commentary adduces many examples of racial discrimination in the United States in regard to the national minorities--Negroes, people of Latin American descent, Indians and other U.S. citizens.

"It is very probable that the U.S. refusal to attend the Geneva conference had been prompted by fear lest the world forum should turn into a trial of U.S. racism", writes RABOTNICHESKO DELO. This again reveals the profound hypocricy of Washington-conducted demagogue campaign for "defence" of human rights in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It is high time that the ruling Washington circles turn their eyes to the multimillion oppressed and underprivileged basement of their own country.

SOVIET FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY, KOMSOMOL OFFICIALS VISIT

Zhivkov Receives Friendship Officials

AU261952Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Today Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received at the Evksinograd residence Anatoliy Yegorov, CPSU Central Committee member and chairman of the central leadership of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society, and Aleksey Popov, first deputy chairman of the central leadership of the same society.

Dimitur Stanishev and Nacho Papazov, as well as Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks which were held in a friendly and cordial atmosphere.

Receives Komsomol First Secretary

AU261953Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 26 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Leninist Komsomol Central Committee. Boycho Shteryanov, first secretary of the Dimitrov Communist Youth Union Central Committee, also attended the friendly talks.

Officials, Others Visit Soviet Ship

AU262108Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 26 Aug 78 AU

[Summary] The Soviet passenger ship (?Shopen Rustaveli) is visiting Varna. "Tonight Comrades Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Stanko Todorov, Todor Stoychev, Dimitur Stanishev, Petur Dyulgerov, Todor Bozhinov, Georgi Yordanov, Nacho Papazov and Boycho Shteryanov, Bulgarian Kmosomol Central Committee first secretary, paid a friendly visit to the ship's crew. Anatoliy Yegorov, chairman of the central leadership of the Soviet-Bulgarian Friendship Society; Boris Pastukhov, first secretary of the All-Union Leninist Komsomol Central Committee; and Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, were also present."

Aleksandur Nazarenko, the ship's captain, gave a dinner party for the guests.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES USSR'S KIRILLIN FOR TALKS

AU252102Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2030 GMT 25 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received at Evksinograd residence Academician Vladimir Kirillin, CPSU Central Committee member, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Science and Technology. Nacho Papazov, BCP Central Committee Secretariat member and chairman of the Committee for Science and Technical Progress, and Vladimir Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Bulgaria, were present. The talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL MEDICAL CONGRESS--The 26th International Congress on the history of medicine has been opened in Plovdiv. Delegations from the five continents and many Bulgarian scientists are attending the conference. Ivan Panev, BCP Central Committee member and first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug Party Committee, was also present. Academician Radoy Popivanov, minister of public health, delivered a speech. [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1030 GMT 20 Aug 78 AU]

HUSAK ATTENDS SLOVAK NATIONAL HARVEST FESTIVAL

LD261302 [Editorial Report LD] Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak at 0855 GMT on 26 August broadcasts a live relay of the Slovak national harvest festival being held in Nitra in Western Slovakia. At 0858 GMT a reporter announces the arrival of the distinguished guests, including "A delegation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, of the federal government, and of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic National Front Central Committee. It is led by Comrade Gustav Husak. He is joined by Comrades Lubomir Strougal, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Josef Kempny, Jozef Lenart and others. Also present is Comrade Vladimir Matskevich, USSR ambassador in our country." Also present on the rostrum are representatives of the party and state bodies of the federation and of the Slovak Socialist Repbulic.

Following the national anthem, Jan Janovic, minister of agriculture of the Slovak Socialist Republic, opens the proceedings at 0900 GMT by paying tribute to the work of the Slovak farmers and food industry workers. Then folk music and dances are performed. According to the commentator, the delegations of the Slovak regions then present wreaths of corn sheaves with field flowers to the leaders on the rostrum.

At 0922 GMT Janovic introduces Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak Socialist Republic. Colotka begins speaking at 0923 GMT, ending his speech at 0957 GMT.

Janovic then gives a short speech naming the teams and individuals who are being awarded state distinctions, and asks the high party and state representatives to bestow the distinctions on the recipients. Following a parade past the rostrum, the live relay ends at 1015 GMT.

Colotka Addresses Festival

LD261428Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 0923 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Address by Peter Colotka, CSSR deputy premier and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium, on 26 August at the Slovak national harvest festival in Nitra in Western Slovakia--live]

[Text] Comrades, dear citizens, dear friends: I gladly accept the honored and pleasant task of greeting all of you who have gathered here in such great numbers at the all-Slovak harvest festival to celebrate the day of a new harvest. I greet you in the name of our highest party and state bodies, as well as in the name of the National Front and in the name of our party and government delegation, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. [applause]

We are meeting, dear friends, here in ancient Nitra, in a city that has gone down in the historical awareness of our nation as a symbol of traditional coexistence of Czechs and Slovaks in a common state, in a city where our stormy history merges with our joyful socialist present; in this city, which in our modern progress has become a center of agricultural science and education, where socialist agriculture is traditionally demonstrating its striking successes and where every year we celebrate these beautiful harvest festivals. We cordially greet all farmers and other citizens in all regions of our Czechoslovak Socialist country. [applause]

From today's rejoicing at Nitra, we send cordial greetings also to the farmers and all working people in the first land of victorious socialism, the Soviet Union, as well as to the people of the other countries of the world socialist system with whom we are building and defending socialism. [applause] Finally, we greet from this assembly all friends of our country, champions of socialism and peace throughout the world. [applause]

From this festive rostrum, we express high recognition in the name of our party and state leadership as well as sincere gratitude for the devoted work to you, cooperative farmers, workers at the state farms, machine tractor stations, and to those in the supplies and purchasing sectors, as well as those in the food industry. We express our gratitude to you, brigade workers from among the youth, from factories and our people's army, as well as to you, organizers of the harvest, especially to officials of the party, national committees and the national front, to all who have contributed and do contribute to the successful struggle for new bread, for a richer table for our families. [applause]

We take this opportunity to thank harvest combine operators from the Czech Socialist Republic for their comradely help, and we are convinced that our harvest combine operators from Slovakia will also demonstrate their self-sacrificing work on the fields in the Czech lands. When congratulating you, gathered here, as well as all farmers in Slovakia on your good harvest, we simultaneously greet those who are still completing the harvest gathering at Turec, in the Kysuca area, on the Orava, at Liptova, at the Horenhroni, at Spiz beneath the Dukla and in the many districts of the Czech Socialist Republic. We hope that even under the worsened conditions that exist now, they will complete the harvest successfully, and that the rich crops will be their reward for their courageous work. [applause]

Dear friends, we are all sincerely glad that our farmers have achieved a very good harvest in the plains of southern Slovakia, as well as many cooperatives and state farms of the Central Slovak and East Slovak regions. We are all gratified and encouraged, too, by reports on the good progress of harvesting and good yields in the most productive regions of the Czech Socialist Republic, so that we are entitled to expect that their harvest festival wreath, which they will be displaying at the Czech national harvest festival in Hradec Kralove, will be just as fine and rich as our wreath in Nitra today.

We believe, dear friends, that the results achieved by our front-ranking grain growers should encourage even more initiative and self-reliance, especially in those areas where delays are caused and yields are reduced not only by less favorable soil and weather conditions but frequently even by serious subjective weaknesses or shortcomings. We underline this task also because this is the only approach liable to permit ut to implement in a responsible way the demanding tasks set by the 15th CPCZ Congress.

Dear comrades, our older generation knows from experience how poor our villages used to be, how sad was the fate of most small and medium farmers, landless peasants, and how scant were the proceeds of their exhausting labor. This was true even 3-4 decades ago, before the Slovak national uprising and the liberation, before February 1948. And we know, too, how great an effort had to be undertaken by the party, by thousands of its militants, members and staunch supporters of its policies; how many difficulties and obstacles had to be overcome to lay the foundations of modern, highly efficient large-scale agricultural production, to raise our villages to a higher material and cultural level, and to achieve the political and economic aims of the revolutionary alliance of workers and farmers.

We shall shortly commemorate the 30th anniversary of the beginning of agricultural cooperation, of the beginning of the practical implementation of Lenin's cooperative plan in our situation. Both the fact that we were at the beginning, and a comparison with developments in the world, entitle us to stress the historic significance of the 9th Congress of the communist party in 1949, which marked out the road for building socialism in the rural areas. We recall with gratitude the pioneering initiatives of the small and medium farmers who, being convinced of the correctness of the party's policy and emulating the example set by the Soviet collective farmers, were the first to cut the furrows of socialist farming, to found, develop and defend their cooperatives, dispell doubts and present others with an increasingly convincing example. Thanks are due to all these pioneers of the cooperative idea for having actively promoted the all-round improvement of life in the village. [applause]

The good results of the work of our socialist agriculture have been proving, throughout the three decades of its short history but especially during the last 10 years, that the advantages of the socialist agricultural system are being increasingly shown, that the intensification and industrialization of production are being carried into effect more and more successfully, that the process of concentration, specialization and production coordination is developing, and that intracooperative democracy is being further intensified.

If we are to let the facts speak, in the past 10 years the average annual growth in agricultural production amounted to 2.4 percent on an all-state level, which exceeds the growth pace of the previous period. This year, when the weather was far from good, we shall bring in from our fields roughly 3 million tons more of grain than 10 years ago.

The production of meat has increased substantially, and so has that of milk, poultry and eggs. Supplies of other goods of the food industry for our home market are also increasing at a high rate. These are convincing results in production which are duly reflected in the growth of incomes, living standards and the overall improvement in the life of our villages. Notwithstanding these evident successes, if anyone at home or abroad has the audacity to vilify the policy of our party, one cannot but be sorry for him that he has blinkers or that his mind is dominated by intrinsic hatred of socialism which prevents him from seeing that which strikes everyone and which our farmers call the true blessing of their life, even those who at one time hesitated before joining a unified agricultural cooperative.

Various cynical politicians do not realize that by their utterances they literally insult the common sense, intelligence and (?feelings) of our people who well remember the one-time drudgery, poverty, precariousness and indebtedness of hundreds of thousands of farmers, the streams of immigrants in search of bread in foreign lands, and who today recall this past as a bad dream. If the organizers of campaigns of slander against Czechoslovakia, who call themselves democrats, believe that underneath their hypocritical banner of human rights and liberties they will be able to lead our farmers off the socialist road, I think you will all agree when I say that they will never succeed. [applause]

Our cooperative farmers clearly tell those gentlemen not to try to reach out for the handle on the door of our socialist house surreptitiously, because in our country this door is once and for all closed to them. [applause]

Dear friends, when reviewing the successes in the grain sector and certain other branches of agriculture, we also realize that we are faced with challenging objectives, that we need to act with greater determination in revealing and utilizing reserves, to increase demands on management work, on technological discipline, on the application of the findings of science and utilization of technology, and to strive with greater consistency for higher quality and efficiency in production.

Hand in hand with a constant concern for more grain, we must make more resolute progress especially in raising crops and the quality of bulk fodder, where we still have considerable reserves. In this connection, we once again stress the task of the effective utilization of grain, of making use of all substitute and complementary sources of fodder, of reducing the consumption of grain per production unit, as well as of raising the quality of mixed fodder and greater concern for the efficiency of livestock.

We must continue to devote special attention to higher hectare yields of potatoes and to the comprehensive mechanization in the cultivation of potatoes. We must deal step by step with bottlenecks in implementing the corn program, in raising the yield and quality of sugar beet, vegetables and fruit, and in processing all crops where significant values are still being lost.

If meat and milk production is to rise continually, it is necessary to continue to consolidate our herds and the productivity of bovines, especially cows. In every sector of basic agricultural production, as well as in the food industry, we must be even more consistent in increasing quality.

We also have considerable reserves in the wider application of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the experience of those who get high yields and frontranking stockbreeders, in raising the performance of the straggling sectors of production and enterprises to the level of the advanced ones. These problems will undoubtedly be the subject of special attention of the forthcoming 9th congress of the unified farming cooperatives.

We turn once more to you, the farmers, and to all the other users of the soil with an appeal to apply even greater care and consistency in protecting agricultural land--this irreplaceable and strictly limited natural resource of ours--to ensure a rational use of the soil and the improvement and protection of the environment.

Comrades, the harvest festival wreaths, into which are woven your labor, and along with it the fruits of others' labor and of nature, your feeling for beauty as well as the joy of a good harvest, are a symbol of the joint work of the farmers, workers and the working intelligentsia. We do not forget that the marked progress in our cereal cultivation is linked with the wide utilization of the results of the work of Soviet and our agronomists. International cooperation of the socialist countries in applying scientific and technical progress in agriculture is bringing about increasingly valuable successes in other sectors, too, and its significance will go on growing. We believe that our farmers will put their initiative into developing this cooperation.

We are sending greetings from our harvest festival to those working in the chemical industry, to the collectives of the Czechoslovak engineering factories who are actively sharing in the chemicalization and mechanization of agriculture. We are sure that the workers, technicians and research and development workers will do everything to fulfill the tasks which the 5-year plan sets them in deliveries of fertilizers, chemicals and machinery.

We are convinced that their share in the further upsurge of agriculture will be further increased by the staffs in the technical services and agricultural building development.

The decisive struggle for the implementation of the aims of the Sixth 5-Year Plan in the sphere of agriculture will continue to be primarily in the hands of the farmers themselves. Now, toward the end of summer, we are entering upon a new and even more demanding season, that of the autumn field work. We know of the great demands which will be placed on manpower and on good work organization by sugarbeet harvesting, potato-picking, corn reaping and the harvesting of grapes, vegetables and fruit.

Briefly stated, we have a stake in gathering from the fields, orchards and vinyards all that has matured, so that the sphere of agriculture and food should, by its results this year and by the preparation of a new harvest, continue to contribute significantly to the fulfillment of the fundamental tasks and program aims of the 15th congress of our communist party.

Comrades, while evaluating at the festival of our farmers the results of their work above all, we would like to stress that we have been working successfully in other industries of our national economy too. Despite partial deviations and in doubtless objectively more difficult conditions, we have on the whole been fulfilling the program of economic and social development adopted at the 16th congress, and we have therefore every chance to continue successfully the dynamic progress of the entire Czechoslovak economy. It is true that to insure good results at every place of work, in industry, construction, transport and the other industries, we must wage a daily struggle, fulfill the production tasks more evenly, improve quality and economy, and utilize better our production equipment, raw materials, fuel and energy, as well as working time. We are aware of the fact that we do not succeed equally everywhere to fulfill these and other tasks, that we still have enough reserves which we must utilize consistently in the interests of further progress.

Esteemed friends, it is in a creative and fruitful atmosphere that we are resolving problems of our further socialist development. Our sober optimism stems from our awareness of the strength of the socialist system. It relies on the successes which the Czechoslovak people, under the leadership of the communist party, has achieved and for which we feel a justified pride. We are aware of them more than at any other time in the current year, during which we have celebrated the 30th anniversary of Victorious February, when we are standing before the 60th anniversary of the birth of the Czechoslovak state, and when we recall other anniversaries. We think about them too during these days of the 34th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising, a historic event which alongside the liberation of our homeland by the heroic Soviet Army and the victory of working people in February 1948, is a historic milestone in the modern development of our nations and our state.

On the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the birth of the Czechoslovak Republic, we value the fact that its birth meant for our nations, the Czechs and Slovaks, a restoration of their joint existence in a common state, their national and state freedom, and, for us Slovaks in particular, the saving of our existence as a nation. There is no doubt about the fact that from the point of view of nationhood, culture and education the Czechoslovak Republic brought us obvious progress. The recognition of this truth, however, can in no way conceal that the ruling bourgeoisie in the course of the decades of its rule was not able to resolve the basic, vitally important questions of millions of Czechoslovak working people. It was not able to give work to tens of thousands of people, it did not give land to those who were working it, or social certainties and prospects to people young and old. Nor was it able to satisfactorily solve relations between the Czech and Slovak nations and nationalities, and finally not even to insure the protection of the freedom of our nations before the fascist aggressor, for which our nations had eventually to pay such a high price.

The Czechoslovak people, in the course of the antifascist and national liberation struggle, drew an unequivocal conclusion from the bitter experiences of life at the time of the capitalist republic and from the Munich tragedy, whose 40th anniversary we will soon be recalling: To restore the Czechoslovak Republic on principles of social justice, on principles of a brotherly coexistence of the Czechs and Slovaks, nations equal in rights, and to secure this republic internationally by means of a firm alliance and friendship with the fraternal Soviet Union. [applause]

This was, is now, and remains for the future a path not to be abandoned, which had been mapped by the communist party, a way decided on by the Czechoslovak people after the liberation and, in particular, in the glorious February 1948. Dear friends, let us compare the days of bourgeois rule with the results of the past 3 decades, the period of the rule of the working class and the working people. Socialism has turned millions of our people into managers and rulers, into free creators and utilizers of all our values. Under socialism, the fundamental right of man--the right to work, to a dignified human life--has come true. Socialism has brought unprecedented concern for young people, it provides for a happy childhood and contented old age, it offers all citizens social achievements and security such as are unthinkable under capitalism.

On the basis of Leninist principles, relations between our nations and nationalities have been solved in a socialist system. In the progress of building socialism, especially the industrialization of Slovakia, conditions were created for genuine equality, for a free development and rapprochement of our nations and nationalities. The federal constitutional arrangement, the 10th anniversary of which we shall shortly recall, greatly contributes to this. It is the expression of the common will of Czechs and Slovaks, as well as of Hungarians, Ukrainians and other nationalities, to continue enhancing our socialist republic and lead it to a further flourishing. The attained degree of unity and cooperation of our nations and nationalities, as Comrade Husak stressed at the 15th congress, is a great victory of our party and our people. We shall protect and continue to cultivate this brotherhood, unity and cooperation between Czechs, Slovaks and other nationalities for whom our republic is not just a common but a truly kind, just mother. [applause]

In the international sphere, too, dear friends, we have firm certainties and guarantees that we shall never again become a toy in the hands of imperialist powers, that the ill-famed Munich will never be repeated. Our people, our nations, in the struggle for their freedom, for a socialist and communist future have decided to advance firmly by the side of the fraternal Soviet Union, our loyal friend and ally who stood with us in good and bad times, who was, is and will remain our support, the guarantee of freedom and independence of Socialist Czechoslovakia. [applause]

With this knowledge, our people greeted Soviet partisans in the Slovak national uprising, in besieged Prague. Our people greeted the liberating Red Army men. In this fraternal spirit, the Soviet Union offered us help in the period of socialist construction, and in this spirit, friendship and all-round cooperation are developing today. There is literally not a single significant aspect of social life, as Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev stressed during his recent visit in Czechoslovakia, which does not feel the beneficial effect of cooperation between our fraternal socialist countries. In this spirit, furthermore, we value the internationalist assistance which the Soviet Union and other socialist countries offered our working people, our nations, 10 years ago. [applause]

Our present day life in peace convincingly confirms the correctness of this step, inevitable for repulsing the counterrevolution, for avoiding the threatening bloodbath, for upholding the revolutionary achievements of working people, for the strengthening of socialism in Czechoslovakia and its further development. This is confirmed by the results achieved after April 1969 when a new leadership, led by Comrade Husak, came to head the party. [applause] The period of fulfillment of the program of the 14th and 15th congresses of our party belongs, from all points of view, to the most successful stages of our socialist development. Whoever wants to see can see and appreciate how, in spite of complicated conditions, we are making progress in our economy, how we are fulfilling the social program, how education is growing, how culture is developing, how the life of millions of our people is rising to a higher level, and how exacting are the tasks we set ourselves.

It was possible to achieve this on the basis of the principled Marxist-Leninist policy of our communist party, which enjoys the trust and support of millions of our people convinced about the fact that it is an honest policy, where words do not differ from deeds, that it is a policy for the benefit of the people, for the benefit of our socialist homeland.

Imperialist subversive centers and, in their service, remnants of the defeated counter-revolution, ferociously incite against us. Nothing can alter the facts nor our firm resolve to further pursue the way of construction of a developed socialist society, the way of friendship and cooperation with the USSR and other fraternal countries.

Our republic is a firm part of the family of friends of countries of the socialist community, the determining force of the presentday world which ever more influences historic developments. We are on the just side of the barricade in the struggle against forces of imperialism, oppression and war, for the victory of social progress, democracy, freedom and peace. This was demonstrated before the eyes of the whole world also by the recent world festival of youth and students in Havana, far away, yet close to our hearts.

Comrades, the nations of Czechoslovakia, like many others in Europe, have been a victim of fascist aggression. They have known cruel oppression and the horrors of war. The more so do we appreciate the fact that for more than 3 decades we have lived in peace and are able to construct our homeland in freedom. We know how dear peace is for our people. Our farmers, and we all, are pained when crops are (?attacked) by storms, destructive floods and cruel droughts. We try to confront destructive elements. Even more resolutely, however, must we all confront the danger, the specter, of an atomic death and the destruction of human civilization. Conscious that our vital interests are expressed and asserted by the peace policy of the Soviet Union, and of Comrade Brezhnev personally, for the assertion of a peace program in the world, we fully support this noble struggle for the elimination of the threat of war, for disarmament, for security and cooperation among all nations.

We know that this struggle for a peaceful future of mankind has hundreds of millions of supporters in Europe and on all continents, and that it is gradually being asserted in spite of opposition by the aggressive forces of imperialism and of the military-industrial complex of the United States above all, as well as by hawks who utter threats of an atomic death to the world.

They are being joined in their threats by the present Chinese leadership, whose aggressive great-power policy, presented again by Hua Kuo-feng in the course of his visit to some southeastern states, harms world socialism, jeopardizes the unity of anti-imperialist forces, and constitutes a dangerous threat to world peace.

But we know, dear friends, that the forces of peace are growing increasingly strong, and are increasingly firmly determined to counter the threat of atomic annihilation with the alternative of life--with lasting peace. It is the alternative of the future of our peoples, too, of the older generation as well as the young people, of our families, mothers and children. For this alternative, for the victory of life, we shall struggle first and foremost by our daily honest work in the fields and farms, in the factories and on the building sites, in all the places of work where the decision is being made about the constant improvement of the material and spiritual wealth of our Czechoslovak socialist homeland, about the happiness and the contented life of our people.

We are convinced that our socialist farmers, too, can and will contribute with all their strength, in the very manner manifested by this fine demonstration.

In this spirit, let us all proceed to the further fulfillment of our tasks and duties, with the determination to celebrate in a worthy manner the 60th anniversary of the foundation of our Czechoslovak state and the 30th anniversary of the formation of the first unified farming cooperatives, and welcome the 9th congress of our unified farming cooperatives with the firm determination to fulfill honorably the program of the 15th CPCZ Congress.

Therefore, dear friends, let our constructive work be successful, may it bring us satisfaction and happiness every day! Long live the inspiring and organizing force of the victories of the Czechoslovak working people--the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia! [applause]

May the beloved homeland of the Czechs and Slovaks, of our nationalities, the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and its working people prosper! [applause] May the indestructible friendship of the peoples of Czechoslovakia and of the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community continue to develop! [applause]

Victory to socialism! Long live peace! [applause]

Husak, Delegation Leave Nitra

LD262108Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] The party and government delegation headed by Gustav Hsuak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, which took part in the national harvest festival of the Slovak Socialist Republic, left Nitra this afternoon.

CZECH PREMIER KORCAK ATTENDS AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION

LD262114Y Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1800 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] To the accompaniment of South Bohemian brass bands, the gates of the state-wide agricultural exhibition "Land--The Provider 1978" were opened in Cesks Budejovice this morning. The ceremonial opening was attended by Josef Korcak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Czech premier, who headed a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee and the government, as well as by other important guests, among whom were the highest representatives of the South Bohemian region.

FOREIGN MINISTER CHNOUPEK ARRIVES IN ANGOLA

LD271040Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Bohuslav Chnoupek, the Czechoslovak minister of foreign affairs, has arrived for a 4-day official, friendly visit in the Angolan People's Republic at the invitation of Angolan Foreign Minister Paulo Teixeira Jorge. The official Angolan newspaper JORNAL DE ANGOLA said today that Minister Chnoupek's visit to Angola will strengthen friendly relations between the two countries and contribute to the expansion of cooperation.

CPCZ'S KEMPNY RECEIVES LUXEMBOURG CP CHAIRMAN

LD251920Y Prague CTK in English 1715 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Prague, Aug 25 CETEKA--Presidium Member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Josef Kempny received here today Chairman of the Communist Party of Luxembourg Rene Urbany.

PRACE COMMENTS ON PRC CHAIRMAN HUA'S VISIT TO ROMANIA

AU2511087Y Prague PRACE in Czech 24 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "On the PRC Delegation's Visit in Romania"]

[Text] CCP Central Committee Chairman Hua Kuo-feng's 6-day visit to Bucharest ended on Monday. It became the subject of interest of the world's press, radio and television. The official press report says that the exchange of views concerned "The development of Romanian-Chinese relations in many spheres and topical questions of international policy." In the document, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the strengthening and development of "Romanian-Chinese friendship, and the resolve to expand and deepen these relations." They declared that they are willing "to diversify cooperation along the state line, along the line of social and other organizations."

The report on the talks devotes great attention to the development of economic as well as scientific-technical cooperation, particularly "in the most modern sectors of the latest science and technology".

The most concise part of the report on the conclusion of the talks is the one pertaining to international issues. It speaks about "Romania's and China's profound interest in consolidating the atmosphere of peace throughout the world," and contains general formulations "about the struggle for nations' independence," "for the liquidation of imperialist, colonialist and neocolonist policy" and so forth.

What is remarkable is that the final report does not record the parties' position on the key questions, such as the relaxation of tension, halting the feverish armament, and the situation in the Middle East. Nor does the report mention support for the national liberation movements in the Asian, African and Latin American countries, although the overt policy of threats and dictates that Peking conducts vis-a-vis Socialist Vietnam is known.

According to some news agencies and newspapers, the report contains a number of bombastic phrases about an atmosphere of "warm friendship, respect and mutual understanding," obviously designed to disguise the substance and the direction of the talks.

In its interpretation, the Western press puts in the foreground China's attempts to penetrate the Balkans, as the Albanian press wrote recently. The British newspaper THE OBSERVER writes in this connection that "the situation in the Balkans and Eastern Europe, as it has developed up to now, has at least insured the stability of borders in this area famous for its perennial conflicts. Any change in the established order might spawn complications even if guided by the best of intentions, and in this case China's intentions could hardly be depicted as such."

As the British weekly THE ECONOMIST stated, China apparently does not want to restrict itself to the Balkans alone. The result of China's new activity is supposed to be its silent alliance with the West, a matter which the Chinese do not deny at all at present. When one foreign delegation recently implied that one day China could cooperate with NATO, Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping replied: "In our hearts we are allies already."

RUDE PRAVO SCORES PRC'S FOREIGN POLICY

LD262318Y Prague in English to Africa and Asia 1730 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The Saturday edition of RUDE PRAVO carries an editorial headed "What They Are Aiming At and What They Desire."

The visit of the PRC's top representative to Romania and the SFRY, writes RUDE PRAVO, has attracted the attention of many information media and political officials in numerous countries. This is caused, above all, by the tone and contents of Hua Kuo-feng's statements. He made all-round efforts to present the PRC's policy in Europe in a manner different from what it actually is, and what it has been known to be for years.

At a reception in Bucharest, Hua Kuo-feng said that he firmly stands against the unleashing of a new war and also in other speeches he tried to accentuate the PRC's faithfulness to peace. RUDE PRAVO writes that such statements do not sound very convincing if pronounced by a PRC representative, not only because of the fatalistic manner in which Mao Tse-tung had spoken about the inevitability of a new world war, which he cynically considered to be advantageous for the PRC since it would be among those which would survive such a worldwide conflagaration--acording to Mao, the Chinese would be in the majority, eventually ruling the world--but, above all, because this line is consistently being pursued by the present-day representatives of the PRC as well.

It was at the PRC's 11th Communist Party Congress that Hua Kuo-feng maintained in his main speech that war is inevitable and that there can be no permanent peace. This official line was quite recently and openly confirmed by the PRC's defense minister, that war is an absolutely normal phenomenon, and therefore inevitable.

RUDE PRAVO continues: We could cite further and further items from the repertoire of PRC representatives when they take off the masks of harbingers of peace.

By not even mentioning disarmament in any of his statements, Hua Kuo-feng only confirmed that the PRC is sworn enemy of this, the most important demand of our time.

In its strife against the USSR and the countries of the socialist community, but also against the world revolutionary and national liberation movements, the Peking leadership considers the United States and other NATO countries to be its tactical allies. Washington hails this interest displayed by the PRC leadership, and it supports its plans of generally weakening the socialist community and the entire anti-imperialist front of progressive forces.

RUDE PRAVO goes on: No less intense efforts were exerted by Hua Kuo-feng in presenting the PRC as a friend and protector of small and poor countries. But not even this role of kindhearted uncle sounds convincing. Pronouncing a toast at the close of his visit to Romania he said: "Big and small nations should be equal; big nations should not intimidate and oppress the small ones."

Unfortunately, the PRC's policy does not follow these good principles. On the contrary, it is toward smaller countries that the PRC assumes a great-power attitude. The most cogent example of this is Vietnam, a country which has undergone so many trials, and toward which the PRC is already now applying measures of gross interference and pressure.

Toward this end it is using its own means as well as tools, such as citizens of Chinese descent living in Vietnam, for example, thus causing unrest and serious problems in the country's life with the aim of diverting its strength from concentrated efforts toward reconstruction, and with the aim of jeopardizing the process of building up the country's national economy. And RUDE PRAVO continues: And what should we say about the brazen faced campaign launched by the PRC against heroic Cuba? The PRC goes so far as to use in its propaganda drive the same type of slander which is fabricated against Cuba by U.S. imperialism. The reason for the PRC's malice and open wrath against these socialist countries is obvious: Both Vietnam and Cuba resolutely refuse to become the obedient tools of Peking. They firmly adhere to their internationalist principles. And this is a transgression which the Maoists do not leave unpunished. They have based their global policy on efforts to weaken the unity of the socialist community.

Maoist ranting about relations among all countries having to proceed from principles of mutual respect, nonaggression, noninterference in internal affairs therefore necessarily has a hypocritical ring. After all, it is generally known that it is the PRC which is putting forward [word indistinct] territorial claims against all its neighbors. With this goal in mind, the PRC is waging campaigns and has also provoked a number of armed clashes against both the USSR, India, Burma and others.

In all its guises, the attitude of the Chinese representative has remained consistent in one respect--in its anti-Sovietism. We cannot say that he has disguised his anti-Soviet attacks in any particular manner, as in Peking's terminology hegemonism is solely attributable to the USSR and, in the spirit of this demagogic approach, all the sins connected with it. True, such impertinent attacks are not compatible with behavior in the house of a host, but this only completes the picture of the Maoists' arrogance and their obsession with anti-Sovietism. It is a well-known fact that for this purpose they will come to terms with anybody. They are seeking allies among reactionary politicians such as Franz-Josef Strauss, even among revanchists and neo-fascists, and last but not least, among the most influential forces within NATO which, not by coincidence, consider the PRC to be their ally. The Peking leaders are not even averse from closely cooperating with fascist regimes such as the Pinochet-led regime in Chile. They welcome anything which enables them to win the largest possible number of allies for their anti-Soviet alliance. They have made considerable efforts to include this anti-Sovietism in the recently concluded treaty with Japan. In this spirit, the Peking leaders would also like to influence European countries. This necessarily arouses suspicion as to the intentions with which Chinese delegations visit the European continent.

Utterly insincere are Hua Kuo-feng's statements accentuating support for the movement of nonalined countries, their goals, and the defense of their unity. This was pronounced in his toast at the beginning of his visit to the SFRY. Numerous nonalined countries are justified in reacting with bitterness to such words. It was the PRC which instigated, organized and undertook itself a number of actions which had tragic effects for many nonalined countries. The PRC appears in the ranks of neocolonialists and racists against Angola, against the Ethiopian revolution, and against anything progressive. A cogent example is Cambodia, which the PRC has recently equipped with supermodern weapons. Then it set on another nonalined country--Vietnam. Similar manifestations of Peking's policies and tactics were encountered by a number of countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, where the PRC lent support to such allies of imperialism standing against anything progressive as Zaire's ruler Mobutu.

The object of the Chinese activities are obvious. They are aimed at weakening the influence of genuinely progressive forces within the nonalined movement with a view to finding more fertile ground for propagating the PRC's own hegemonistic policies and interests. We cannot overlook the experiences of Albania, which years ago linked its existence and development with cooperation with the PRC. However, when Peking became aware of the fact that in lonely Albania, the PRC finds itself isolated and that it cannot convert Tirana into an effective bridgehead for its policies in the Balkans and all Europe, the PRC stopped all assistance to Albania in cynical derision of all earlier statements about eternal friendship, and eternal and selfless support rendered to this small nation in the Balkans.

Such bitter experiences of many further countries represent the credibility gap demonstrating the hypocrisy of statements made by Chinese representatives. It is to be hoped that they are approached with the required dose of statesmanship.

There can be no doubt that in spite of various personal changes within the Chinese leadership, Chinese policies remain constant, especially with regard to the PRC reaching great-power goals, that is, to make the PRC the first, biggest and strongest great-power and ruling over the whole world, as Mao's directives predict. Although such goals are unrealistic, we fail to see any signs indicating that this chief strategic line posing a serious threat to the world is in any way being altered, or that the Chinese leaders are dissociating themselves from these long term aims. On the contrary, the constant intensification and escalation of the militarisation of Chinese society only corroborates that this orientation is a permanent one.

In conclusion, RUDE PRAVO writes that to overlook this danger emanating from the expansionist though disguised policy pursued by the Chinese leadership, would represent a high degree of carelessness which cannot be afforded by any country sincerely striving for peaceful cooperation among nations.

PRAGUE RADIO HITS YUGOSLAV PRESS ON HUA STATEMENTS

LD251302Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1130 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Hua Kuo-feng, the leading Chinese representative, is using every opportunity during his 9-day visit to Yugoslavia to make speeches grossly attacking the Soviet Union and its friends. Western commentators agree in characterizing Hua's speeches as the sharpest attacks on Moscow since the beginning of his visit in Eastern Eruope.

It is astonishing that the Yugoslav press, which devotes one and a half to two pages daily to Hua's visit, has not deemed it necessary to disavow the gross anti-Soviet outbursts by the Chinese leader. What is more, it does not even deny reports in the Chinese mass media which describe Hua's visit in such a way as to give the impression that Yugoslavia agrees with everything the Chinese leader is saying in Belgrade. The Yugoslav paper VECERNJE NOVOSTI even claims that the Soviet Union, as well as international consultations by the communist parties, are to some extent to blame for the bad relations between China and Yugoslavia.

Hua Kuo-feng and his party arrived in the Macedonian capital of Skopje yesterday. According to Western reporters, the aim of the visit is to exacerbate relations between the socialist countries in the Balkans, which definitely runs counter to the interests of the people in the Balkan countries.

HONECKER RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR ABRASIMOV 25 AUG

LD251638Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1511 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Petr Abrasimov, Soviet ambassador to the GDR.

During the talk, which was held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, they discussed topical matters.

Abrasimov conveyed fraternal greetings to Honecker from the members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and the personal greetings of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

HOFFMANN ATTENDS LAUNCHING OF SOYUZ-31 SPACESHIP

LD261822Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1701 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Baykonyr, ADN correspondent--A GDR party and state delegation headed by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, today in Baykonyr attended the launching of the Soyuz-31 spaceship. The delegation had been welcomed by leading officials of the Soviet Cosmodrome in the early afternoon.

Immediately before arriving in Baykonyr, Army General Hoffmann had a cordial talk with Valeriy Bykovskiy, commander of Soyuz-31, and Sigmund Jaehn, cosmonaut-researcher, from the GDR, as well as the backup crew. The head of the party and state delegation conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes to the cosmonauts from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and from the whole party leadership. The cosmonauts expressed their pleasure at this, and told the minister of their complete readiness to fulfill their tasks.

Subsequently, as is customary, the head of the GDR delegation planted a tree in the Avenue of Cosmonauts. The delegation visited Gagarin House only a few hours before the launch, where Hoffmann signed the guestbook. Before driving to the launch pad, the delegation was present as the cosmonauts got into their space suits.

Issues Order of Day

LD262126Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1946 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, minister for national defense, has issued an order of the day on the occasion of the first joint manned space flight between the USSR and the GDR. "It fills all of us with great joy and enthusiasm that the first German in space is a GDR citizen, a son of the first socialist German state of workers and peasants, a communist and an officer in the National People's Army," the order reads. "May the unshakeable class position, loyalty and devotion to the socialist cause, the marked moral and militant qualities of the GDR cosmonaut, such as courage, strength of will, purposeful and resolute action, good-fellowship, modesty and ability serve as a spur and an obligation to the members of the National People's Army and the GDR border troops to emulate this hero of our country." It is also emphasized that the joint space flight is renewed proof of the fraternal ties between the USSR and the GDR.

Comments on Flight

LD262128Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 2018 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

["Television Interview With Minister Heinz Hoffmann: I Am Thrilled With Gratitude Toward the USSR"--ADN headline]

[Text] Moscow--On the occasion of the launching of the Soviet spaceship Soyuz-31, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister for national defense, has granted an interview to GDR television. The text is as follows:

[Question] Comrade Minister, the launching has been successful. Together with a Soviet cosmonaut, Comrade Sigmund Jaehn is on his way to the orbital station. What would you, as head of the party and state delegation here in Baykonyr, say about this event?

[Answer] Well, I'm naturally somewhat overcome, but I should like to say that I'm very proud to have been able to be present at this historic event, and proud that the first German cosmonaut, a citizen of the GDR, a communist, a soldier in our National People's Army, is inside the spaceship. At this very moment, I am filled with deep gratitude toward the USSR, the Soviet party, the Central Committee and its general secretary, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. I am moved with gratitude to all the people in the USSR, who have offered our cosmonaut everything here in order to make him a capable cosmonaut, and to enable him to solve the task set him by the party and government. I am very proud that our people, the people of the GDR, and our party have brought forward and trained a person such as Sigmund Jaehn. Shortly before the launch, he promised me he would give his best, his knowledge, and his strength, in order to carry out all the tasks set him for the glory of our socialist homeland, for the glory of the GDR, for the glory of our SED, and as a contribution toward the GDR's 30th anniversary.

[Question] Comrade Minister, if you were to speak to the young people of our country, what would you say to them right now?

[Answer] I would say this to them: Become a person like Jaehn. But I would add this: Also become a person like our consultant Comrade Koellner. The two of them have tackled their tasks purposefully and with determination. They tried to solve them and they have solved them. I should like to say that Jaehn himself wouldn't claim to be a special person. He himself once said that he is a person like any other, a simple man, but one who is characterized by these things--diligence, enthusiasm, the awareness and the courage to support our socialist concern, and the willingness to solve all problems.

Returns After Launching

LD271717Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1550 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--The GDR party and state delegation which attended the launching of the Soyuz-31 spaceship at Baykonyr returned to Berlin on Sunday. The delegation, headed by Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, consisted of: Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of science and technology; Prof Dr Claus Grote, secretary general of the Academy of Sciences and chairman of the Intercosmos Coordinating Committee of the GDR; Lt Gen Wolfgang Reinhold, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Air Force and Air Defense Command; and Hermann Kant, president of the GDR Writers Union.

TISCH HOLDS MEETING WITH SPANISH TRADE UNIONIST

LD251656Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1410 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB Executive, today received Marcelino Camacho, general secretary of the Spanish Workers' Commission, for a friendly meeting in Berlin. In an open atmosphere, they discussed questions of mutual interest including the interests of the working people, development of relations between the two organizations and the international trade union movement.

Harry Tisch spoke about the successful implementation of the decisions of the Ninth FDGB Congress, and Marcelino Camacho briefed Tisch on the struggle waged by the Spanish trade unions, on the basis of the first communist workers' commissions congress against unemployment, for the strengthening of democratic relations and the establishment of trade union unity.

DOHLUS RECEIVES VIETNAMESE CP DELEGATION 25 AUG

LD252230Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2130 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Horst Dohlus, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received a delegation from the Ho Chi Minh City Committee of Vietnam's Communist Party for a comradely exchange of views in Berlin. On behalf of the SED Central Committee and SED General Secretary Erich Honecker, he reaffirmed the firm ties of the SED and the GDR people with Vietnam. During the talk, both sides pointed to the importance of their fraternal cooperation.

VIETNAM'S AMBASSADOR PRESENTS ORDER OF LABOR AWARDS

LD252232Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2130 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Summary] Eighteen GDR specialists were today awarded the Order of Labor of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Ambassador Hoang Tu, who made the presentation, praised the experts' work on several projects in Vietnam.

GDR, LIBYAN OFFICIALS EXCHANGE ACCORD DOCUMENTS

LD252138Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1815 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Libyan Ambassador Muhammad al-Matmati today exchanged ratification or confirmation documents regarding a number of agreements and accords recently concluded between the two states.

Oskar Fischer and Ambassador al-Matmati praised the results of the official friendship visit to the GDR paid by Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, general secretary of the General People's Congress of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, from 26 to 28 June. The visit introduced a new phase in relations between the two states and peoples. They expressed the conviction that cooperation between the GDR and Libya will develop dynamically and will deepen on the basis of the talks held between Erich Honecker and Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi.

GRUENEBERG HOLDS FINAL SWEDISH MEETING, HEADS HOME

LD252113Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1830 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Stockholm--On the occasion of a dinner given by GDR Ambassador Dr Wolfgang Kiesewetter at his residence today there was a final meeting between Gerhard Grueneberg, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the Central Committee delegation led by him, with Swedish Agriculture Minister Anders Dahlgren. The delegation began its homeward journey this evening.

REPORTAGE ON SED-SPONSORED MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

LD252136Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1508 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Berlin--A 2-day meeting to discuss the development of combines and the establishment of new ones ended in Berlin today. Together with SED Politburo member Guenter Mittag, about 500 responsible party and economic officials and scientists took part in an extensive and concrete exchange of views on the combines' tasks in further implementing the GDR's unified economic and social policies.

As did the approximately 100 other discussion contributions to the exchange of views arranged by the SED Central Committee, Guenter Mittag placed the main emphasis in his remarks on the way the combines--as an economic unity of different production enterprises linked by products, manufacturing and production processes--could make an even more effective contribution to solving wide-ranging national economic tasks.

At the beginning of his remarks, Guenter Mittag took stock of the GDR's successful economic and social policies. In 1977, contributions and allocations from social funds amounted to M44.7 billion, which was a notable increase compared with the 1970 figure of M25.6 billion. The development of produced national income also showed a rise in economic performance, for in the same period it had risen from M109.5 billion to M155.2 billion.

The internationally remarkable growth in national income of 9 percent for the 1976-77 period emphasized in itself the continuity of these successes. Since 1971, the per capita national income in the GDR had risen considerably faster than those of the seven major Western industrial nations, Mittag stressed. Continuation of these successes meant greater demands, particularly on management activity in the combines. Mittag said that at present, the main thing is to make increasing use of the advantages of socialism, "with a view to greater efficiency in the reproduction process as a whole. This will only be possible if every task to be solved is tackled as a mixture of political, ideological, intellectual, material, technical and organizational questions."

For this reason--according to Guenter Mittag--the development of, and formation of new combines has made considerable increases in quality and efficiency possible. This is "because the combine economically unites the critical phases of the reproduction process from research and development, through design and establishment of means of rationalization, up to production itself, including subcontracted supplies determined by quality and the sale of products at home and abroad."

The combines bore special responsibility for accelerating scientific and technological progress and for making economic use of their results. Quite often, the timely introduction of new products and production processes determined economic results on the international markets, as well as the production level of the GDR's own national economy, Guenter Mittag continued.

An indispenable prerequisite for this was cooperation on a partnership basis between the combines and the country's scientific establishments. Another source of efficiency was the establishment of more means of rationalization by oneself, something which had increased to 150 percent in the first half of 1978 when compared with the same period last year.

The SED Politburo member dwelt at length on the combines' contribution to national income. It was necessary "for a combine's performance to be especially reflected in a large contribution to the end product of the national economy." High growth rates only made sense when they resulted in even better results as regards finished products for the population, supplies to other branches of the economy, and production intended for export.

Proceeding from this, Guenter Mittag mentioned the combines' importance for the development and efficiency of national economic accumulation. As far as the necessary increase in efficiency in investment activity was concerned, the main thing was "to achieve more goods production with the existing means; i.e. to produce a greater end product of better quality with little outlay, and to save manpower and material."

The export possibilities of the combines were not being fully exploited at the present time, Guenter Mittag noted. This applied especially to the use of science and technology, and to well-organized external economic activity, including customer service and market research.

The directors general of six economically important combines concentrated in their contributions on various major areas of future work. Referring to the highest achievements necessary, Dr Wolfgang Biermann, director general of the Carl Zeiss Jena combine, pointed out that the use-value of scientific products was determined to a crucial extent by the level of the technologies and processes applied. Werner Frohn, director general of the Schwedt petrochemical combine, said a decisive requirement was that efficiency not only be measured in terms of one's own combine, but also in terms of the benefit to the user.

Dr Heinz Wedler, director general of a newly formed microelectronics combine, outlined the importance of the level of electronic components for the productivity of other branches of the economy. Of proven value here was the joint work between the manufacturer and the user of electronic equipment.

Herbert Kroker, director general of the "Herbert Warnke" metal-forming combine in Erfurt, drew attention to the need for the continual introduction of new products and technologies for production of top class products. The starting point for this had to be a comparison with the top international products. At present, 80 percent of his combine's range of products were new or further developed products, incorporating a 140-250 percent increase in use-value.

Dr Georg Pohler, director general of the "Wilhelm Pieck" cableworks combine in Oberspree, reported success in overcoming the main difference in the levels of individual enterprises making up the combine. As a result of increased scientific and technical work, it had been possible to reach a stage where no product over 5 years old is now being made in the combine.

Elisabeth Walther, director of the "Esda" hosiery combine in Thalheim, spoke of the need to adjust series production to different requirements among the population. Thus, thanks to the sensible division of labor among large, medium-sized and small-sized enterprises last year, about one million pairs of hose had been produced each day.

Mittag Speech Concludes Conference

DW2807S4Y East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1831 GMT 25 Aug 78 DW

[Excerpt from speech by SED Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Guenter Mittag marking the conclusion of the SED Central Committee's 2-day conference of party and economic officials--recorded]

[Text] The 2-day exchange of experiences arranged by the SED Central Committee with leading party and economic officials concluded this afternoon. The participants had discussed their experience in the establishment and further development of combines, as the currently most essential step toward perfecting planning and management. The concluding speech was given by Guenter Mittag, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee:

[Mittag--begin recording] These discussions have made the following particularly clear: The directors general of the combines and associations of state enterprises, the responsible party and economic officials in the industry and in the construction sector, the scientists and all participants in this exchange of experiences have mustered their full strength for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 9th party congress. They are firmly backing the policy of our party and its Central Committee, headed by our Comrade Erich Honecker. [applause]

At the conference here, 100 comrades took the floor during the discussion. We can state with great satisfaction that all comrades have made creative and constructive contributions, on a high political level and on the basis of a solid theoretical foundation. All these contributions had in common an unconditional will to effect new, greater performance for strengthening our socialist German Democratic Republic through development of the combines on the basis of a higher quality of management. In a great, creative process, our party, proceeding from Marxist-Leninist theory and relying on the exemplary experiences of the Soviet Union, has mapped out the course toward organization of the evolved socialist society in the GDR, and, especially with a view to the 30th anniversary of the GDR, we might say that it is successfully embarking on this course. This is linked with the preparation and implementation of fundamental socipolitical and socioeconomic questions, as precipitated in the program of our party on a long-term basis. This is particularly true for the policy of the main task; the goal pursued by our party with the consolidation of the existing combines and with the establishment of new combines is to create the most favorable preconditions for further successful implementation of the main task. The combines, as the modern form of managing the socialist industry and the construction sector, provide new possibilities in organization of the evolved socialist society for more effectively developing and characterizing the advantages and propelling forces of socialism.

At the 8th and 9th congresses, our party did not for a moment lose sight of the questions concerning the purposive perfection of the socialist production conditions. It is necessary to realize in this connection that the establishment of the combines, which are directly subordinate to the ministries, represents currently the most important step toward the perfection of management and planning in our national economy, as Comrade Erich Honecker had emphasized. By developing the existing combines and setting up new combines, we are pursuing the tested course of improving our socialist planned economy, which is solidly based on socialist ownership, democratic centralism, and systematic, uniform management of the entire social development by the socialist state, under the leadership of the party. At the same time, this creates the best prerequisites and includes further development of the creative initiative of the individual and the collectives under socialist competition. Hence, at stake here is the strengthening of the social responsibility, with simultaneous further development of participation of the working people in management and planning. [end recording]

PREMIER GYORGY LAZAR VISITS BEKES COUNTY

LD252034Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers is visiting Bekes County today. During the morning, Gyorgy Lazar acquainted himself with the work of the Egyetertes cooperative in Bekes. He was also briefed on the work of rebuilding after the June earthquake. In the afternoon, the prime minister will participate in the ceremonial handing over of the Gyula meat combine.

PAL LOSONCZI HOSTS DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT DINNER

AU241229Y Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Aug 78 p 8 AU

[Text] Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, on Tuesday received and toasted at a dinner Philip, the Duke of Edinburgh, who is visiting our country on the occasion of the fourth horse and carriage-driving world championship.

CARDINAL LEKAI INTERVIEWED ON CHURCH-STATE RELATIONS

LD261838Y Budapest MTI in English 1717 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 26 (MTI)--August 20 is a triple holiday in Hungary: It is the day King St. Stephen of Hungary was crowned, the day of the socialist constitution, and also the holiday of the new bread. On this occasion, Cardinal and Primate Dr Laszlo Lekai, archbishop of Esztergom, gave an interview to the paper of the World Federation of Hungarians MAGYAR HIREK.

Cardinal Lekai spoke as follows on the favourable development of relations between state and church in Hungary: "I should like to recall some outstanding events that mark the improvement of relations between church and state only from a bird's-eye-view: One was Janos Kadar's visit at recently deceased Pope Paul VI. The dialogue that lasted for over an hour evoked world-wide interest and gave opportunity to ample analysis. It was a crowning event of the contacts of state and church on the highest level, at the same time it was a signal to further improve these relations."

Cardinal Lekai then went on to mention some additional elements that mark the relaxation of these ties. He pointed out that the outstanding problems concerning religious education have been settled in a reassuring way. In September this year the Budapest academy of theology is starting a correspondence course for lay men and women who possess certificates of graduation from secondary school. During this three-year course the attendants may acquire college-level theological knowledge.

We were deeply content with the opportunity, said Cardinal Lekai, of holding a further training course for the presidents, judges and officials of church courts in Hungary. It took place in Esztergom in July.

The July visit to Hungary of P. Arrupe, general of the Order of Jesuits, also marked an extraordinary event. Apart from having talks with Hungarian church leaders, P. Arrupe paid calls to Deputy Prime Minister Gyorgy Aczel, and to under Secretary of State Imre Miklos, president of the State Office for Church Affairs.

"Improving relations between church and state are also monitored by two Rome events: Upon my request the Holy Father consented to recording the 118-meter length of the Esztergom Basilica on the floor of St. Peter's Basilica in Rome, among the rest of the churches with mighty length [sentence as received]. Of even greater importance is that on my request too, the Holy Father assigned a prominent place in the crypt of St. Peter's for a chapel of Our Lady of the Hungarians. The statue of Our Lady is surrounded by the relief of 21 Hungarian saints depicted amid a characteristic deed of their life. The most excellent artists at home were ravished with the possibility that their creations may adorn the first church (?of) Christianity, that within a year the outstanding Hungarian pieces of art may make their journey to St. Peter's in Rome.... Relations between church and state are advancing at a slow, but elaborated pace. I am convinced that we should proceed in the same manner," emphasized Cardinal Lekai.

Turning to some vital questions of our time, Cardinal Lekai called the attention to the fact that war technics [words indistinct] such a high level in the production of mass destruction weapons which risk the survival of the whole of mankind.

"It is now the production of a new, terrible mass destruction weapon, the neutron bomb. The schemes and the bare possibility of their realization mean greater threat on the life of mankind than ever before. Many a scientist has already recognized the irreparableness of destroying man's life down to the roots, people have shrunk back from the possibility and the various governments protest against it with all means of clear reason. The bishops and episcopates of several countries have recognized the necessity to provide greater protection to life in the face of such a devastating danger. And they raised their word against it. To this human and Christian movement of decisive importance, to the protest of sober and good-willing people we, Hungarian bishops, shall join with whole heart and soul," said Cardinal Lekai in his interview to MAGYAR HIREK.

BRIEFS

BELGIAN AMBASSADOR'S FAREWELL VISIT--Constant Clerckx, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Belgium, has departed permanently from Budapest. Prior to his departure, the ambassador was received for a farewell visit by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, and Antal Apro, chairman of the National Assembly. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 23 Aug 78 p 8 AU]

SPORTS COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA--Budapest, August 23 (MTI)--MTI's correspondent reports from Sofia. The 1979 protocol on Hungarian-Bulgarian sports cooperation was signed in Sofia. The document, initialled on Hungarian part by Istvan Szatmari, vice-president of the Hungarian national gymnastic and sports office, and by Krum Vasilev, vice-chairman of Bulgaria's gymnastic and sports federation, provides for the exchange of specialists in 29 branches, for the establishment of joint training camps and for direct cooperation between the two countries' high schools for physical education. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1076 GMT 23 Aug 78 LD]

COMPLETED GRAIN HARVEST--During the first 2 days of this week all effort was concentrated on bringing in the remaining one percent of the grain crop. The grain produced is now in the granaries, and the nation's bread supply is assured for the coming year. Furthermore, the country will be able to meet its international commitments. It is too soon to speak of yields per hectare; however, it was possible to complete the far from easy harvest with a minimum of kernel loss, and it is estimated that yields will be in accord with the plans. [Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 16 Aug 78 p 1 WA]

TRADE MINISTER OLSZEWSKI VISITS PHILIPPINES

LD251446Y Warsaw PAP in English 1319 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Tokyo, 25 Aug, PAP--Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Jerzy Olszewski was in the Philippines where he held talks with the Philippine Secretary of Trade Troadio Quiazon, the Secretary of Natural Resources Jose Leido and Secretary of Industry Vicente Paterno.

The sides positively assessed the hitherto development of economic cooperation between the two countries in many spheres, especially fishing. The necessity was emphasized of further efforts designed to foster further development of trade and economic cooperation. In this connection the Philippine Government decided to send an economic mission to Poland with an eye to continuing the talks.

At the conclusion of the visit Minister Olszewski was received by the Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos.

PZPR SECRETARY FRELEK MEETS YUGOSLAVIA'S DRAGAN, ISTUK

LD252204Y Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Aug, PAP--Secretary of the PUWP CC Ryszard Frelek today met Zvone Dragan, member of the CC Presidium of the League of Communists of Slovenia, vice premier of the government of the Socialist Republic of Slovenia, and Hrvoje Istuk, secretary of the CC Presidium of the League of Communists of Bosnia and Hercegovina, visiting Poland at the invitation of the PUWP CC.

The sides discussed some questions of cooperation between Poland and Yugoslavia and between the PUWP and the LCY.

GIEREK, JAROSZEWICZ MEET TEACHERS' REPRESENTATIVES

LD252122Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1930 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] In connection with the beginning of the new school year, Edward Gierek, first secretary of the party Central Committee, and Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz have met a group of teachers representing their profession throughout the country. The new school year marks the start of the reform of the Polish educational system.

Taking the floor during the meeting, Piotr Jaroszewicz emphasized the high regard given to the teaching profession. He also drew attention to the fact that the present teachers of primary schools were well prepared for their work. The premier stressed that the current year, the first year after reform, will be most important for the results of education in the new 10-year school.

Edward Gierek, referring to the momentous anniversary of the recovery of independence, said among other things that during the past 60 years our nation has achieved a great deal in the field of culture and education in order to recuperate what had been lost during the period of partition. We are now taking another step forward in the field of education.

TEJCHMA STUDIES FARMING PROGRESS IN CHELM AREA

AU251525Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[PAP report: "Vice Premier J. Tejchma in Chelm Voivodship"]

[Text] While the farmers of Chelm Voivodship are harvesting grain, over 80 percent of which has been cut, intensive work is continuing to reclaim further areas for farm cultivation as attested to by land improvement operations on over 5,000 hectares of waste land in the so-called Krowie Bango [cow's marsh] area and in other areas.

On August 23 Jozef Tejchma, PZPR Politburo member and vice premier, studied the state of these operations and the measures aimed at more rapidly promoting farm production, improving land management and expediting progress in farm mechanization and water supplies for the rural areas. Accompanied by voivodship authorities, he toured some farms, including the Kulczyn state farm.

PRESIDIUM EXAMINES REPORT ON METALLURGY

LD252223Y Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] The government Presidium at a meeting today examined a report on the implementation of the national socioeconomic plan in metallurgy during the first half of this year.

According to the material presented by the minister of metallurgy, the metallurgical industry has been facing serious tasks based on a newly created production capacity and the intensive use of existing potential. The tasks should provide for the economy, particularly in regard to housing construction, the power industry, agriculture, foreign trade, increased supply of steel, rolled products, electrolytic copper and other goods. Thanks to the efforts of metallurgical workers and improved labor organization, the basic production tasks on the whole are being fulfilled successfully; also, part of the arrears of the first months--caused by difficulties connected with the limited supply of electricity and gas and also by the irregular supply of raw materials--have been made up.

On the whole, the investment plan is being successfully implemented. The large and medium rolling mills in the Katowice steelworks have been commissioned on time, as have been the mining rod department at the Batory steelworks and the electric steel mill in the Beldon steelworks. There have been delays in the construction of the plate rolling mill in the Bierut steelworks in Czestochowa. It has been stated that in coming months the scheduled implementation of production tasks in their full range will be of fundamental importance; also, the implementation of tasks by other branches of the economy will be necessary so as to make up the remaining arrears. Many proposals of a technical and economic character, which aim at helping steelwork crews in their efforts, were examined.

TRYBUNA LUDU REVIEWS INVESTMENT PROGRESS

AU251530Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 Aug 78 p 4 AU

[PAP correspondent Tadeusz Walat commentary: "Following the Politburo Session--Investments and Their Implementation"]

[Summary] In the past few years we have followed in our investment policy the principle of promoting investments radically helping increase market supplies, especially food; promoting exports; and improving the supply of raw materials, energy and capital goods for our economy.

The 1978 National Socio-economic Plan includes among the 52 particularly important investment projects the following: The Katowice steel plant, the Glogow-II copper plant, energy plants, the Ozarow cement plant, many chemical plants, the Opole meat plant, and food industry refrigerating and production plants.

"The Politburo has assessed the implementation of these investments, which are especially important for the national economy, during the past 7 months. The assessment shows that during the first 7 months of this year 18 such investment projects were completed for production, another two are being taken over for production, and our annual production potential has been increased by Z12.6 billion whereas the plan envisaged almost Z30 billion.

Another 32 priority investment projects are still to be completed by the end of the year. A higher level of the funds spent on completed projects and greater progress in construction than in 1977 as well as the improvement registered in July are positive features. In July alone production capacity was increased by Z6.1 billion, that is, by almost as much as in the first half of this year. It is estimated that it is possible to accomplish the tasks at hand despite the fact they will have accumulated significantly by the end of the year.

"The chemical and energy industries have registered the biggest backlogs, whereas the food industry was relatively proficient in implementing its investment tasks. Once again, investment operations have suffered from old troubles such as limited funds owned by contractor enterprises and, especially, the shortage of specialized equipment, earth-moving equipment, welding apparatus, concrete mixers, cranes and rolling stock. The supply of building materials has been inconsistent, delayed blueprints or sudden changes in blueprints have hindered investment operations, and machinery and technological installations have arrived behind schedule."

In view of this, immediate action must be taken in order to catch up with the construction schedules of particularly important investment projects on a priority basis. Ministries and local administration branches must insure the necessary conditions for new plants in order to be able to begin their planned production at full tilt on time. In the voivodships with accumulating construction tasks--these are mainly the Silesian and Pomeranian voivodships--special staffs will be set up to sponsor and coordinate measures aimed at maximally increasing the existing construction potential. We have great hopes for the economic invigoration caused by the national conference of workers self-government groups and by the plant meeting of these groups. We believe that all this was responsible for an exceptionally high increase in July's industrial production and for improvements in investments due to better work organization and tighter work discipline. We must maintain this invigoration.

TRYBUNA LUDU COVERAGE OF ROMANIAN LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Greetings Cable

AU2413539Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Aug 78 p 1 AU

[Greetings message from Edward Gierek, PZPR Central Committee first secretary; Henryk Jablonski, State Council chairman; and Piotr Jaroszewicz, Council of Ministers chairman, to Romanian counterparts on Romania's 34th liberation anniversary]

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Comrade Manea Manescu, premier of the government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, in Bucharest:

Dear comrades, on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of Romania's liberation we send you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the fraternal Romanian people, our cordial greetings and wishes on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee, the State Council and the government of the Polish People's Republic and the Polish people.

Romania's liberation by the Soviet Army, which took place 34 years ago as a result of the Soviet Union's historic victory over Hitlerite fascism, created conditions for radical changes in all areas of political, social and economic life, for rapidly promoting socialist construction and for raising the people's material and cultural conditions. We are pleased with the Romanian working people's achievements in the construction of socialist society, scored under the guidance of the RCP. It is with satisfaction that we assert that the ties of friendship between our two peoples are gaining in strength and that comprehensive Polish-Romanian cooperation is developing. This serves the interests of our two countries, strengthens the unity of the states of the socialist community and helps strengthen the forces of socialism and progress in the world.

Dear comrades, may you and the fraternal Romanian people score further achievements along the road to Socialist Romania's manifold development.

[Signed] Edward Gierek, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee; Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic. Piotr Jaroszewicz, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic.

Commentary Hails Achievements

AU2841555Y Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Aug 78 p 2 AU

[Article signed "Z. Kl.": "Socialist Romania's National Day"]

[Text] The Romanian people celebrate their national day on 23 August, the anniversary of the day inaugurating a new epoch in their history. In the summer of 1944 when the Soviet Army reached Romania's borders, following the victorious Jassy-Kishinev operation, favorable conditions existed in that country for overthrowing Antonescu's pro-Hitlerite regime, which was allied with the Third Reich. The people's patriotic forces, led by the communists, overthrew that regime 34 years ago and also appointed a new government. The Romanian armed forces also came out against Hitler's Reich at the side of the victorious Soviet Army. This was the beginning of the revolutionary social changes resulting in Romania's commitment to the building of socialism.

Romania has undergone considerable changes in these past 34 years. At one time a backward agricultural area of Europe, Romania has changed into a state with an impressive industrial potential and a developed agriculture. The present industrial production is 40 times as large as it was in the best prewar year and agriculture is producing three times as much as in 1938. This favorable development has been possible due to the efforts of all the people, led by the RCP. The alliance with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community and participation in CEMA and the political-defensive Warsaw Pact, are factors insuring the prospects of the further development of the Socialist Republic of Romania. In keeping with the resolutions of the 11th RCP Congress and of the recent party conference, an ambitious program for expanding industry, further accelerating agricultural mechanization and modernization and improving living standards, is continuing.

The traditions of Polish-Romanian relations of friendship go back into the past. In our epoch, these relations are based on our common idea of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and are strengthened by our countries' membership in the fraternal socialist community and by our treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed almost 30 years ago and later renewed. This treaty has created a framework for extensive economic cooperation, the fruits of which are well known to our two peoples. The developing economies of our two countries are creating further lasting prospects in this regard.

On the 34th anniversary of that historic date, we send to the fraternal Romanian people our greetings and wishes for new successes in their historic cause of socialist construction.

MORE ON OFFICIAL VISIT OF LIBERIAN VICE PRESIDENT

Received by Ceausescu

AU251440Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 25 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Today Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Vice President of the Republic of Liberia Bennie Warner, who is paying an official visit to our country at the invitation of the State Council. The meeting was attended by Comrade Emil Bobu, vice president of the State Council. (Crahos Carway), deputy minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Liberia, and Joseph Graham, Liberian ambassador to Bucharest, were also present.

Expressing profound gratitude for this reception, the guest handed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from President of the Republic of Liberia William Tolbert Jr, and extended wishes for success to the Romanian people in building the new system. Thanking the guest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu extended friendly greetings to President William Tolbert Jr, and ever greater successes to the Liberian people in insuring the independent development of their fatherland.

During the meeting the sides pointed to the upward course of relations of cooperation between Romania and Liberia, stimulated by the Romanian-Liberian summit dialog. They also reiterated the mutual desire to identify new fields of cooperation; something which can give stronger impetus to comprehensive relations between the two countries, to the benefit of both peoples and in the interest of the cause of peace, progress and understanding among nations.

During the exchange of views on topical issues of international life, the sides reiterated the determination of the two countries to intensify cooperation at the world level in order to increase their contribution to solving the great problems facing mankind in the interest of the peoples and to the struggle to completely abolish the old imperialist, colonialist and neocolonialist policy, to eliminate racism and apartheid and to promote a new international economic and political order and interstate relations based on the principle of equality, national independence and sovereignty and noninterference in domestic affairs; something which can insure the free assertion of each country's aspirations for socioeconomic progress. They pointed out the need to strengthen the unity and solidarity of African states for their sovereign and independent development. The meeting proceeded in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

Ends Visit 26 Aug

AU261420Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0935 GMT 26 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/8/1978--Bennie D. Warner, vice president of the Republic of Liberia, concluded the official visit he paid, together with his wife, to Romania, at the invitation of the State Council.

CEAUSESCU EXTENDS CONDOLENCES ON JOMO KENYATTA'S DEATH

AU252032Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1950 GMT 25 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/8/1978--President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed to Daniel Arap Moi, acting president of the Republic of Kenya, a condolatory telegram in connection with the death of President Jomo Kenyatta, outstanding fighter for the freedom of the Kenyan people, well known personality of the African political life, friend of the Romanian people.

In these moments of national mourning, reads the telegram, on behalf of the Romanian Government and people, as well as on my own, I address to you, to the Kenyan Government and people as well as to the bereaved family, sincere condolences.

AGERPRES REPORTS SHAH OF IRAN TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT

AU251223Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1155 GMT 25 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Tehran, (AGERPRES), 25/8/1978--The shahanshah of Iran, Mohammad Reza Pahlavi Aryamehr, received Nicolae Stefan, who presented his letters of credence as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania to Iran.

The shahanshah of Iran said that he looked forward with great pleasure and joy to his forthcoming official visit to Romania, which will occasion fresh contacts and talks with President Nicolae Ceausescu for the further development and expansion of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU CABLES SWAPO PRESIDENT NUJOMA ON ANNIVERSARY

AU261446Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0915 GMT 26 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 26/8/1978--The Romanian press marks the 12th anniversary of the start of the armed fight for national liberation of the Namibian people by publishing the telegram of congratulations Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, sent to Sam Nujoma, president of the South West African People's Organization.

Our people and party, Socialist Romania, the telegram reads, have always expressed their militant solidarity and have actively supported the just liberation fight of the Namibian people under the leadership of the SWAPO. I note with pleasure that this long fight, full of human and material sacrifices, is coming closer to the attainment of its grand objective--the winning of state independence. The liberation movement of the Namibian people fighting for the removal of the colonial domination and for the building of a free life eloquently proves that no foreign forces can break the will of peoples to become independent and sovereign, full (?masters) of their destiny.

The telegram reaffirms in conclusion Romania's full political, diplomatic, moral and material support for the national liberation fight of the Namibian people until victory, as also its wish to develop broad relations of friendship and collaboration with the independent Namibia to the benefit of the two peoples and of international understanding, for building a new international economic and political order, of a better and juster world on our planet.

IOSIF BANC'S 25 AUG ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Receives Portuguese Delegation

AU252052Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 25 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/8/1978--The good relations existing between Romania and Portugal, between the National Council of the Socialist Unity Front of Romania and the Revolution Council of Portugal were evoked in Bucharest, during the meeting on August 25 between Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, secretary of the SUF National Council, and the delegation of the Revolution Council of Portugal, led by General Jose Lemos Ferreira, member of the council, chief of staff of the air force, now visiting Romania at the invitation of the SUF National Council.

Both sides expressed the wish to further develop the friendly relations and collaboration between the two political bodies, to the benefit of both the Romanian and Portuguese peoples, of the cause of progress and peace in the world.

Receives Sudanese Socialist Union Official

AU252053Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1943 GMT 25 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/8/1978--Iosif Banc, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received on August 25 at the CC of the RCP Ma'mun 'Awad Abu Zayd, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the Sudanese Socialist Union, assistant secretary general of the SSU for ideological affairs, who paid a visit of friendship to Romania.

The meeting occasioned an exchange of information on the activity and current concerns of the RCP and the SSU, and the further development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER SIGNS PROTOCOLS IN ITALY

AU252042Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1938 GMT 25 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Rome, AGERPRES, 25/8/1978--Deputy Prime Minister Angelo Miculescu, minister of agriculture and food industry of Romania, paid an official visit to Italy, during which he had working meetings with Giuseppe Zurlo, secretary of state, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forests. He also had talks at the National Federation of Landowners' Consortia, at the Animal Breeders Association, was guest to important agricultural and research units of Lombardy, Venice and Sicily. At the conclusion of the visit, a protocol on long-term understanding was signed on scientific and technological cooperation in agriculture and food industry between the two ministries, as also collaboration protocols with [words indistinct].

PCI'S LONGO DEPARTS 25 AUG AFTER VACATION

AU251220Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1152 GMT 25 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 25/8/1978--Luigi Longo who, at the invitation of Nicolae Ceausescu spent his holidays in Romania, has left Bucharest on August 25.

DPRK'S KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NEW AMBASSADOR

AU251230Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 25 Aug 78 AU

[Text] Pyongyang, (AGERPRES), 25/8/1978--The good Romanian-Korean relations of friendship, solidarity and collaboration on multiple planes were referred to during the call received by Kim Il-song from Paul Marinescu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of Romania in Pyongyang, when he presented the letters of credence.

CARTER TRANSMITS MESSAGE TO TITO ON MIDEAST, OTHER TOPICS

LD271324Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Budimir Loncar, under secretary in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, has received Arthur Wortzel, charge d'affaires in the U.S. Embassy in Belgrade, who handed him a message from the U.S. Government on behalf of President Carter for President Tito and the Yugoslav Government.

The message contains the U.S. President's standpoint on current aspects of the Middle East crisis on the eve of the tripartite meeting in Camp David and on other topical questions of international relations.

VRHOVEC DELIVERS MESSAGE ON NAMIBIA TO UNITED NATIONS

LD262022Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1102 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] United Nations, August 26 (TANJUG)--In a message to the United Nations on the occasion of "Namibia Day," Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec voices the hope that by August 26th next year, Namibians will be living in a free, independent and non-aligned Namibia, as the sovereign masters of their long-suffering country and their own futures.

Vrhovec's message was addressed to a formal session of the UN Council for Namibia, on the occasion of August 26th, the date marking the 12th anniversary of the Namibian people's struggle for liberation from South Africa's colonial occupation.

The message contains the assessment stating that now "[words indistinct] is a clear international consensus" on the need to [words indistinct] Namibia within the UN framework, with due observance for the legitimate interests of the Namibian people. "This," the message says, "would doubtless contribute to a relaxation of tensions in southern Africa and to settling a situation fraught with a threat to peace and international security."

"Yugoslavia supports the Namibian people's armed (?struggle) and political and diplomatic efforts for a peaceful implementation of decolonization in Namibia and for its full independence. It supports a solution acceptable to the Namibian people and its legitimate representative, SWAPO [South West African People's Organization], without which it is impossible to decide the fate of this territory, a solution that would make it possible for the people of Namibia to realize full freedom and independence," Vrhovec says in his message.

TANJUG REACTS TO TASS ARTICLE ON HUA KUO-FENG'S VISIT

LD251746Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1600 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Belgrade, August 25 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav press, radio, and television daily report the big coverage in the world of Chairman Hua's visit to Yugoslavia and his talks with President Tito.

According to these reports, the world media almost without exception regard the visit as important, although they vary in approach and note.

Today TANJUG covered at some length a report by the Soviet news agency TASS carried under the headline "Hua Kuo-feng's Visit to Yugoslavia".

Giving a brief overview of the visit, the report makes the following claim: "During his stay in Yugoslavia Hua Kuo-feng keeps using every opportunity to make statements violently attacking the Soviet Union and its policies." In this connection, TASS attacks Yugoslav papers for their coverage of the Hua visit, and even objects to them for not having dissociated themselves from the "Chinese leader's" statements.

The Soviet news agency, further, the correspondents and papers of other countries, and the Chinese daily JEN MIN JIH PAO, on relations in the Balkans, on the "significance of the strategic position of the Balkan peninsula" and on "Soviet expansion" towards the region. [passage as received]

TANJUG however, will remind TASS that it is being forgetful of Yugoslavia's firm refusal, in the past as in the future, to allow disputes between other countries to affect its relations with these countries. The Soviet news agency also forgets the basis of Yugoslavia's relations and friendly cooperation with other countries, made up of the universal principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in the affairs of others, mutual respect and mutual benefit, and care that the development of both relations and cooperation not be at the expense of third countries.

Notably surprising is the effort by TASS to use articles in papers and by correspondents of other countries especially Western countries, to find fault with Yugoslavia, instead of respecting the statements of Yugoslavia's top leaders on Yugoslav policies.

MORE ON HUA KUO-FENG'S OFFICIAL VISIT, ACTIVITIES

Arrives in Zagreb

LD251230Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Zagreb--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, arrived this morning with his colleagues by special plane in Zagreb from Skopje on a 1-day visit to the capital of the Socialist Republic of Croatia. Hua Kuo-feng's plane touched down at the Zagreb airport at precisely 1030 hours (0930 GMT).

Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and the members of the Chinese delegation, who were accompanied from Skopje to Zagreb by Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and by other officials, were met at the Zagreb airport and welcomed by the highest-ranking Croatian officials: Jakov Blazevic, Milka Planinc, Jure Bilic, Petar Flekovic, Milutin Baltic, Marijan Ovetkovic, Ivo Latin, Dragutin Plasc and other high-ranking state and party leaders of Croatia and the city of Zagreb.

Blazevic Gives Luncheon

LD251544Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1302 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Zagreb--Jakov Blazevic, president of the Croatian Presidency, gave a formal luncheon in Dvori Palace on Radicev Trg in honor of Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council of the PRC; Chi Teng-kuei, member of the Politburo and vice premier of the State Council; Chao Tzu-yang, Politburo candidate member; Huang Hua, minister of foreign affairs; Yu Chan, vice minister of foreign affairs; Chou Chiu-yeh, Chinese ambassador to Yugoslavia; and others.

Present at the luncheon, which proceeded in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, were: Milka Planinc, president of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee; Jure Bilic, president of the Croatian Assembly; Petar Flekovic, president of the Executive Council; and Milutin Baltic, secretary of the Croatian League of Communists Central Committee. Also present at the luncheon were Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and the other members of the formal entourage accompanying the Chinese chairman.

During the luncheon, Jakov Blazevic and Hua Kuo-feng exchanged toasts.

Blazevic Toast Reported

LD251612Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1321 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Toast by Jakov Blazevic, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, given at a luncheon in honor of Hua Kuo-feng, CCP Chairman, in Zagreb on 25 August]

[Text] Zagreb--"Esteemed Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, dear friends and comrades,

"It is my particular honor to welcome you most heartily on behalf of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, to express the deep respect and admiration which all our working people and citizens feel for you and to wish you a pleasant stay in the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

"Comrade Chairman, during the short time which you and your colleagues have spent in the SFRY--in the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Socialist Republic of Macedonia--you have had the opportunity to see and feel how all our nations and nationalities spontaneously and sincerely respect and value the great liberation and socialist revolution of the people of China, how much sympathy we all have and nurture for your great country, the People's Republic of China, and for you personally, and how glad the successes of your country make us.

"All of us--working people and all the citizens of the Socialist Republic of Croatia--have followed with great attention the course of your visit and the official talks which have been held.

"With last year's visit by the president of the SFRY, Comrade Tito, to the PRC and your visit to our country, a new and exceptionally important stage has begun in the development and advancement of our relations in all spheres, which is completely in keeping with our mutual aspirations.

"The last few years have been filled with good and friendly relations between the PRC and the SFRY. These relations between our countries are of great international importance in the establishment of relations on the basis of full equality and mutual respect among all nations and countries, regardless of their size and sociopolitical order, which is in the interest of creating the conditions for lasting peace and progress in the world.

"The Socialist Republic of Croatia, just as our entire nonalined socialist and self-management community, has achieved great progress in the period from the end of World War II to today. Our backward, agrarian country, laid waste by war and by huge sacrifices, has grown in a relatively short time, under the leadership of Comrade Tito, into a powerful community of fraternized peoples in which the dominant role is played by the working class.

"The peoples of Croatia, with their working class and communist party and Comrade Tito at their head, fought even before World War II and during it in the national liberation struggle for their national and social emancipation. These are the foundations on which our brotherhood and unity and self-management social relations were and are built.

"Our republic, the Socialist Republic of Croatia, is characterized, as is the whole of our country, by powerful economic development, dynamic trends in production, employment and investment, a modern and highly developed agricultural industry and agriculture, both individual and social, and a powerful process in integration between social and individual production.

"The Socialist Republic of Croatia takes a very active part within the framework of Yugoslav-Chinese relations and accounts for a large percentage of the economic exchange. Last year for example, the Socialist Republic of Croatia accounted for 80 percent of the entire trade exchange between our two countries--largely through the export of ships and ship engines.

"During their stays in the SFRY, several delegations from the PRC visited many of our work organizations and carried out a mutually useful exchange of information on the possibilities of promoting and expanding cooperation (Podravka, Pik Koprivnica, Nikola Tesla, Rade Koncar, Prvomajska, Jugoturbina, Institut Rudjer Boskovic, Krsko, Ina-Oki, Petrokem Krk, and others).

"We are sure that this is merely the beginning with respect to the great mutual possibilities for development and promotion of all-round relations between our two friendly countries.

"Esteemed Comrade Chairman, dear comrades and friends, we are all very honored that during your short friendly visit to the SFRY you have visited the Socialist Republic of Croatia and have made it possible for the working people and citizens of Croatia, particularly the city of Zagreb, to greet you and express their deep admiration and respect for you, as the working people and citizens of Pula and other places in the Socialist Republic of Croatia will do.

"Allow me to toast your good health, esteemed Comrade Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, your great personal role in the development of friendship and cooperation between our friendly countries, the prosperity of the PRC, the all-round successful cooperation of our nations and the LCY and CCP."

Hua Kuo-feng Responds

LD251626Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1337 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Toast by Hua Kuo-feng, CCP chairman, at a luncheon in Zagreb on 25 August]

[Text] Replying to Jakov Blazevic's toast, Chairman Hua Kuo-feng said:

Esteemed Comrade Jakov Blazevic, esteemed Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic, esteemed comrades,

Above all, I am expressing sincere gratitude to you, Comrade Blazevic, for cordial and friendly words. I thank the inhabitants of Zagreb for their warm welcome and I use this opportunity to convey the friendly feelings of the Chinese people to the people of the Socialist Republic of Croatia.

We are very glad to have the opportunity of visiting the Socialist Republic of Croatia, where the birth place of Comrade Tito is located. The working class, the peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia, under the leadership of the Yugoslav Communist Party headed by Comrade Tito, waged a heroic struggle against both the reactionary bourgeois rule inside the country and the fascist occupiers, and showed fearlessness toward violence and bravery in struggle.

Your republic has not only a glorious history of revolution, but it has also achieved considerable results in socialist building. During this, our short stay in your republic, we have seen with our own eyes how the working class of Croatia, inspired by the message of the 11th LCY Congress, participates with great enthusiasm in the creative work. We are convinced that the people of Croatia, together with other peoples of Yugoslavia, will, with confident building, transform Socialist Yugoslavia, which is the work of Comrade Tito, into an even nicer country.

The Republic of Croatia plays an important role in the development of friendly cooperation, especially economic cooperation, between our two countries. The overseas route which links China and Yugoslavia was, in fact, first established between the ports of your republic and our country.

We hope that the friendly ties between China and Croatia, parallel with the constant development of socialist building in our two countries, will become increasingly meaningful and fruitful.

Now I propose to raise my glass to the good health of Comrade Tito, to the health of Comrade Jakov Blazevic, to the health of Comrade Vidoje Zarkovic, to the health of all comrades present and to the constant development of revolutionary friendship and all-round friendly cooperation between our two parties, two countries and two peoples.

Visits Zagreb Factory

LD2517547 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1349 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

["Hua Kuo-feng in Zagreb"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Zagreb--At the entrance to the Rade Koncar factory in Tresnjevka, the high-ranking guests were welcomed and greeted by Ante Markovic, president of the composite organization of associated labor, and by leaders of the collective's sociopolitical organizations. Afterwards, the high-ranking guests toured some of the production workshops.

During his tour of the section producing rotary presses, small engines and electric locomotives and generators, Chairman Hua was particularly interested in the capacities of different engines and generators. He asked how many workers were employed by the factory and how long the director had worked in the collective. Markovic replied to the high-ranking guest's questions in detail and, among other things, said that he had been employed here a full 25 years.

After their tour of the production workshops, Hua Kuo-feng and the officials accompanying him went to the administrative building, where their hosts informed them in detail about the history and development of the collective, its extensive production program and particularly about its self-managing and income-based relations. On this subject, the Chinese chairman was particularly interested in the fact that Rade Koncar had its own bank and he asked whether that institution came under the jurisdiction of the collective's workers, to which the reply was affirmative.

Ante Markovic also pointed out that this bank provided additional incentives for those parts of the collective which export and negative incentives for those which import. Markovic described the system of distribution and incentive-based renumeration in the work organization, which had contributed to the trebling of production in the last 5 years, while the number of workers was increased by 24 percent.

At the end of his report, Markovic informed the guests about that part of the collective's production program which, in his assessment, could develop successful cooperation with Chinese industry. Above all, this includes equipment for hydroelectric and thermoelectric power stations, electric locomotives, equipment for oil pipelines, industrial electronic equipment and consumer appliances. Markovic also noted that Yugoslav industry was preparing for the large exhibition of its achievements, which will be held in Peking next April.

Finally, Markovic, on behalf of all the workers, thanked Hua Kuo-feng for the pleasure and honor of being able to greet him in their midst.

Replying to the words of welcome, Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the Chinese State Council, expressed his thanks to the workers, the leaders of the collective and the inhabitants of Zagreb who had organized the cordial welcome for him.

Thanking Ante Markovic for his complete report on the collective, Hua Kuo-feng said that it had enabled him to gain an impression of its successes--growing from a small factory with 120 workers into a giant with more than 17,000 workers. It was not only a question of simple growth in the numbers employed but an increase in the range and quality of products, Hua Kuo-feng remarked. The Chinese chairman said that this collective had reached all this after being in existence 32 years, which was a relatively short time, but the face of the factory had been changed and great successes achieved by means of persistent work.

Turning to the possibilities for economic cooperation, the Chinese chairman said that this cooperation was, at present, practically in its inception and that there was broad potential for it. President Tito's visit to China last year had met with a magnificent welcome on the part of the Chinese people and Comrade Tito had made his great contribution to the relations between the two parties, the two countries and the two peoples. In fact, Hua Kuo-feng went on, that visit had opened a new chapter in relations between the countries, relations which had entered a new stage of development, that is, long-term, lasting and stable development. Following President Tito's visit to China, relations have been developing successfully. Visits have taken place which have contributed to a deeper acquaintanceship and these relations are developing well.

As for economic cooperation, in Hua Kuo-feng's words, the two countries are only at the beginning, which is to say that not enough efforts have yet been made. We shall intensify our economic cooperation, Hua said, and he mentioned that some agreements would be signed, including an agreement on establishing mixed committees at the level of vice premiers. The Chinese chairman noted that Yugoslavia was paying great attention to the development of economic relations with the PRC and he expressed the conviction that economic cooperation would develop with increasing success.

After the formal luncheon and a brief rest in the palace in Radio Square, Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, went through the streets of Zagreb toward the airport. Tens of thousands of citizens and young people cordially and warmly greeted the guests from the PRC along the streets in the center of the town, as well as along the modern avenues in the new part of Zagreb on the right bank of the Sava River.

With small flags in their hands--tricolors with the five-point star and small flags bearing the yellow star--with fresh flowers and placards, the citizens of Croatia's capital expressed their respect to the head of the country with the largest population in the world, who had visited their town.

At Zagreb airport, Jakov Blazevic, Milka Planinc, Jure Bilic, Petar Flekovic, Milutin Baltic, Marijan Ovetkovic, Vlado Mimaljevic, Dragutin Plasc, Ivo Latin and many other personalities of the sociopolitical life of Croatia and Zagreb said goodby to Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and to those persons accompanying him. Hua Kuo-feng left Zagreb for Pula by special plane at 1600.

Arrives in Pula

LD251654Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1635 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpts] Pula--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, arrived this afternoon shortly after 1630 in Pula, having come from Zagreb.

At the festively decorated Pula airport, the Chinese delegation and officials accompanying Hua Kuo-feng were welcomed by the highest municipal leaders of Pula and Rijeka. The Chinese chairman and members of his delegation and personalities accompanying him left by the yacht "Podgorka" from the Istra quay for Brioni.

Met by Tito on Brioni

LD251658Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1646 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Excerpt] Brioni--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, arrived on Brioni with his associates this afternoon at 1725. There, he was welcomed by Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and the LCY.

Tito, Hua on Cruise

LD261046Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1010 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--President Tito and Chairman Hua, who are spending this morning cruising, went on board the "Galeb" a little before 0930 this morning. Adm Branko Mamula, commander of the naval district, reported on board "Galeb".

President Tito and Chairman Hua sailed to the "Galeb" on the yacht "Jadranka". Chairman Hua and President Tito were met and welcomed on board the "Galeb" by Vidoje Zarkovic, Stane Dolanc, Milos Minic, Josip Vrhovec and others. After a few minutes, the "Galeb" set off to cruise around the area north of Brioni.

Talks Continue on Ship

LD261516Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1415 GMT 26 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Brioni-Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and of the LCY, and Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the State Council, cruised on board the "Galeb" within sight of Brioni.

They continued their broad exchange of views on general trends in the world and topical international problems, with particular reference to crisis hotbeds.

On the occasion, mutual information was discussed on the development of the two countries and on the chief orientation of their parties and governments in resolving the tasks of socialist construction under specific conditions.

President Tito gave a luncheon on the "Galeb" in honor of the Chinese chairman. In an exceptionally cordial and friendly atmosphere, President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng held brief toasts in which they stressed their satisfaction with the talks they had just held and which will be continued on Brioni tomorrow.

They again stressed the significance which they attach to this exchange of views and to the visit as a whole and pointed out the broader significance of the visit. In this connection, the long-term nature of Yugoslav-Chinese relations based on respect for cooperation and friendship, was stressed. During luncheon, Hua Kuo-feng listened with interest to the singing of partisan and revolutionary songs.

President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng arrived on board the "Galeb" from the Brioni pier via the yacht "Jadranka," shortly before 0930. On board ship, they were welcomed by the honor guard drawn up by a naval unit under the command of Warship Comdr Stojan Kljajic. When President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng went on board the "Galeb," Adm Branko Mamula, commander of the naval district, submitted his report. Shortly before, high-ranking Yugoslav personalities arrived on "Galeb," including Dragoslav Markovic, Vidoje Zarkovic, Stane Dolanc, Milos Minic, Josip Vrhovec, Milojko Drulovic, Budimir Loncar, Col Gen Branislav Joksovic and others.

Several minutes after Tito's and Hua Kuo-feng's arrival, the "Galeb" set sail toward the north, sailing along the picturesque Istrian coast and the towns of Rovinj and Porec. In exceptionally pleasant weather and quiet seas at Porec, "Galeb" headed toward Brioni in the vicinity of which it anchored shortly after 1400. President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and their associates then left for Bioni by the yacht "Jadranka."

More on Talks

LD2715152 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1408 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--Official plenary talks between the Yugoslav and Chinese delegations led by Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY and of the LCY, and Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, were held in the Istra Hotel on Brioni this morning. Today's talks were devoted to an exchange of ideas on basic subjects which had also been on the agenda of the meetings in the last few days.

This third meeting between the two delegations, which lasted more than 3 hours, was characterized by a friendly atmosphere permeated with openness, trust and mutual respect. The main subjects of discussion related to the internal developments of the two countries, the results of building socialism in Yugoslavia and China, their medium-term plans for development and current questions in international relations. It has been learned that President Tito presented in his speech, which lasted nearly 2 and 1/2 hours, a review of Yugoslav development, beginning with the days of preparation for the uprising and going through the country's final liberation, as well as a review of postwar sociopolitical development.

The Yugoslav president briefed Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and his associates in detail on the achievements in Yugoslavia. He placed particular emphasis on the period of decentralization and of the development of self-management from its introduction in 1950 until the present.

Speaking about the Yugoslav revolution, President Tito stressed that by its nature the revolution had been both liberating and national. In this context, Tito pointed out, in particular, the solution and the significance of the national question in Yugoslavia, and he stressed that this question had basically been resolved during the national liberation struggle thanks to the clear policy of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia on the national question.

In his review of Yugoslavia's economic development, Tito presented data which powerfully illustrated the development and prosperity of Yugoslavia and its achievements in industry, agriculture and all other spheres.

President Tito also briefed the Chinese chairman and his associates on the Yugoslav system of all-people's defense, stressing that our preprarations within the framework of this system have never pushed aside Yugoslavia's activity in the international sphere and in the country's internal development. Tito also presented the prospects for Yugoslav development and briefed the high-ranking Chinese visitors on plans in industry, agriculture and other spheres.

In the party of his speech dealing with the country's internal development, the Yugoslav president stressed that the political situation in the country is very good, as is the economic situation, despite some difficulties which Yugoslavia has been encountering in its economic development. President Tito particularly stressed the LCY's very great involvement in resolving issues of economic and sociopolitical development.

Chinese Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who listened to President Tito's speech with exceptional interest, very highly rated Yugoslav achievements and the successes which Yugoslavia had achieved in the building of its self-managing system, thanks to the policy of the LCY led by Tito.

Chairman Hua also stressed similarities in the revolutionary struggle of the peoples of China and Yugoslavia, which, in his view, make better mutual acquaintanceship easier and help improve mutual understanding.

The second part of today's talks was devoted to general trends in the world, with emphasis on the basic tendencies characterizing today's international situation.

Particular attention was paid in the talks to crisis hotbeds in the world--Africa, the Near and Middle East and others--as well as to the arms race and the problem of disarmament in the world. Other current questions in Africa, of significance for international relations, were also discussed.

During today's exchange of views on questions of international relations, President Tito presented Yugoslavia's well-known attitudes and views on events in certain parts of the world. The president talked in particular about the policy of nonalinement, the current activity of nonalined countries with special reference to the significance of the ministerial conference recently held in Belgrade and the tasks of the nonalined movement in the struggle for political and economic relations on an equal basis, as an equitable factor in the solution of all pressing problems in the world.

In stressing the significance of the ministerial conference of nonalined countries, President Tito pointed out in particular its role within the context of preparations for the forthcoming summit conference of nonalined countries in Havana. In this connection, Tito stressed the need for preparations for the next nonalined summit, including as many consultations and as much cooperation among nonalined countries as possible.

While speaking on international issues, President Tito devoted a considerable part of his report to the problems of detente, to the contradictions in the situation on the African Continent, with particular reference to the topical aspects of the Middle East crisis and to ways of finding solutions to this crisis. In this context, Tito stressed the significance of unity and solidarity of the Arab countries.

The president's report also contained an assessment of the situation in the Horn of Africa and Yugoslavia's involvement, and in this context he pointed out the broader international aspects of the problems in that part of the African Continent. In this, the Yugoslav president stressed the need for the countries of that region to resolve problems which have emerged on the basis of respect for territorial integrity and the principles and attitudes of the United Nations, the OAU and the nonalined movement.

It has been learned that President Tito also informed the guests from the PRC on the extensive international activity of Yugoslavia and its cooperation and relations with a number of countries in Europe, Asia and America.

Tito also spoke of Yugoslavia's great openness toward international cooperation and of the results of that cooperation. As an example, he quoted the openness of our borders and the enormous movement of people in both directions.

President Tito also briefed the Chinese chairman and his associates on the LCY's cooperation with communist and workers parties in Europe and the World.

Chinese Chairman Hua Kuo-feng paid great tribute to the role and significance of the nonalined movement in international relations and particularly stressed Yugoslav President Tito's contribution and evident commitment as one of the founders of the movement. The Chinese chairman also paid tribute to the nonalined countries for their intensive international activity and all that the nonalined movement is doing on a world scale. During the exchange of views, the Chinese chairman briefed his host and associates on the basic characteristics of the PRC's current policy and on its striving to realize cooperation with other countries. He also spoke of his country's views on individual current problems of international relations and cooperation.

In the course of today's talks, both sides again stressed their desire for development of comprehensive relations between Yugoslavia and the PRC, and, in this connection, President Tito and Chairman Hua pointed out that this cooperation is in the interest of peace and broader international cooperation.

The following took part in these talks on the Chinese side: Chi Teng-kuei, member of the CCP Central Committee Politburo and vice premier of the PRC State Council; Chao Tzu-yang; Huang Hua; Chang Yao-tzu; Chiao Shih; Hu Chan; Chen Chieh; Chou Chiu-yeh; and others. On the Yugoslav side the following took part in the talks: Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency; Vidoje Zarkovic, Veselin Djuranovic, Stane Dolanc, Milos Minic; Aleksandar Grlickov, Branislav Ikoniv, Josip Vrhovec, Berislav Badurina, Mirko Ostojic, Milojko Drulovic, Budimir Loncar, Blazo Mandic, Milivoje Maksic, and Dusan Gaspari.

Visits Island of Vanga

LD272122Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1953 GMT 27 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Brioni--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee, went to the island of Vanga this afternoon, where he was welcomed and greeted by President Tito and his associates. President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng spent more than an hour on this island of the Brioni archipelago, in very good weather. Among other things, President Tito showed his guest the small workshop in which he returns to the work of a metal-worker during his leisure hours, as well as his photo laboratory. During their stroll, they looked around the island, with its luxuriant and varied vegetation, and then looked at the small vinyard, where wine produced here was offered to the guests.

This was an opportunity for President Tito and Chairman Hua Kuo-feng, who had devoted much attention in their talks to the development of agriculture, to refer to certain questions linked with wine and fruitgrowing and the cultivation of nature in this informal and pleasant atmosphere. Accompanying them were Fadil Hodza, Vidoje Zarkovic, Veselin Djuranovic, Stane Dolanc and Josip Vrhovec, as well as Chi Teng-kuei, Chao Tzu-yang, Huang Hua and others.

Hua Visits Shipyard

LD281054Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1041 GMT 28 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Pula--Hua Kuo-feng, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, visited the Uljanik shipyard in Pula this morning with his colleagues. He spent about an hour looking around the production workshops and in conversation here. The workers of the Uljanik shipyard, the largest economic organization in Instria, gave a very cordial welcome to the high-ranking guests from the PRC.

SHIPYARDS TO BUILD CARGO VESSELS, SHIP ENGINES FOR PRC

LD252246Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1444 GMT 25 Aug 78 LD

[Text] Pula--Preparations are being made for the construction of five ships and 20 engines for the PRC at the Pula shipbuilding enterprise, Uljanik. The work is worth $50 million and the five vessels to be built by Uljanik are only a part of the fleet to be built for China in the next 2 years by the three biggest Yugoslav shipyards--Uljanik, 3 Maj and Split.

The Pula shipbuilders will begin delivery of ships for conveying different kinds of cargo by sea and river in the second half of 1980. These are vessels of 105,000-ton capacity, 107 meters in length, 15.20 meters on the beam and 8 meters high. They will incorporate 3,000-horsepower engines and will be able to reach a speed of 12.8 nautical miles per hour.

The Uljanik diesel engine factory has agreed, at the same time, to build 20 5,300-horse-power ship engines for a Chinese customer. The Uljanik workers are already experienced in building such engines; those for the PRC, however, will not be of the usual welded construction but will be cast. Eight such engines will be delivered next year and the remaining 12 in 1980. It is worth mentioning that the Chinese ship company has placed full trust in the ability of Jugoregister, the Yugoslav [word indistinct] society, to independently supervise the building of this Chinese fleet of 15 ships in our shipyards.

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